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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 16- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

WORLD'S LONGEST AIRWAY

Cape Town To London Service

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan. 19.

World's longest organised airway from London to Cape Town will be opened for regular weekly traffic to-morrow when new thirteen and half ton airliner leaves Croydon on eleven days journey.

She is timed to reach Cape Town on 31st January but it is hoped later to reduce schedule to nine days. The service will be available to passengers from March 2 at a fare of 130 sterling from London to Cape Town.

Four types of aircraft will be employed. Twenty-seven main air stations have been provided at many of which completely equipped rest houses have been built for the passengers. In addition 30 intermediate alighting groinds have been constructed. —Reuter.

NAZI—COMMUNIST CLASH

2 Killed: 7 Wounded

Berlin.—Two persons have been killed and seven wounded in a fight between the Nazis and Communists in North Berlin. The dead include a 60 year-old painter Professor Schwarz.—Reuter.

Rangoon.—The Special Judge of Tharrawaddy passed orders on Monday in the second Ngapyugale Sabagyiaing case sentencing one accused to transportation for life for offience of rebellion.—A. P.

Rawalpindi.—Death has occurred of Colonel A. R. E. Winsloe R. E., (retired) from heart failure.—A. P.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN

Cabinet Subjected To Running Fire Of Questions

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan. 19.

Madrid—A most complete general strike ever known reigns at Bilbao. The streets are deserted because the inhabitants will not venture abroad. All shops and banks were closed and all traffic suspended save doctors' cars carrying white flags.

Arrests made in connection with the disturbances have now risen to 55.

The Cabinet to-day held a meeting to consider the situation while the Government was subjected to running fire of questions in the Cortes this afternoon. —Reuter.

Prisoners Carried Off By Demonstrators

Bilbao.—A crowd of 2,000 workers demonstrated in front of the prison and secured the release of three Communists who had been arrested, following disorders and carried off the prisoners amid triumphal cheers. A crowd of 30,000 attended the funeral of three dead rioters which passed off without incidents.—Reuter.

KINGSFORD SMITH REACHES SYDNEY

Flight Accomplished In 12 Days

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Port Darwin—Completing clockwork-like flight in 12 days, Kingsford Smith landed at 1-45 p.m. with 700 lbs. of English air mails. The first thing to greet him was a telegram from influential group of Sydney residents asking him to stand as United Australia party candidate at the forthcoming East Sydney bye-election for which cricketer M. A. Noble has also been nominated.—Reuter.

"Frontier Towns Bristling With Soldiers And Barbed Wire."

"DESERT PEACE" IN WAKE OF ORDINANCE RAJ.

Father Elwin Gives His Impressions.

RECEIVES MARCHING ORDERS AFTER 5 DAYS' STAY.

Father Elwin, an ex-Oxford Professor and Founder of the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, has been packed off from the Frontier to Bombay after only five days' stay.

In an exclusive interview with a "Chronicle" representative Father Elwin gave his impressions of the Ordinance Raj in operation on the N.-W.F.

"My impression is that unparalleled repression in the N.-W.F. has only made the life of the citizens unbearable..... The 'desert peace' that follows..... cannot last long."

Father Elwin paid a high tribute to the spirit of the Pathans, who have imbibed the principles of Non-Violence through the teachings of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

TRIBUTE TO PATHANS' NON-VIOLENCE

A vivid story of the working of the Ordinance regime in the North Western Frontier Province was unfolded by Father Elwin, an Oxford Professor, formerly attached to the Christa Seva Sangha, and now a humanitarian worker, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Tuesday.

PACKED OFF BY THE FIRST TRAIN.

Father Elwin had not been on the Frontier even for a week when he received marching orders from the Deputy Commissioner, and had to leave the Province by the first available train. During his short stay of 5 days, he visited Peshawar and Kohat and toured through a number of villages including Mardan, Charsadda and Utmanzai, where, according to him, repression was in full swing.

BRISTLING WITH SOLDIERS AND BARBED WIRES.

He said that all the routes to the Province were guarded by armed sentries while cities like Kohat were bristling with soldiers and barbed wires. With a view to acquaint himself thoroughly with the situation Father Elwin interviewed merchants, lawyers, students and Red Shirts and other eye-witnesses as to the happenings at Peshawar.

"UNPARALLELED REPRESSION."

His impression was "that the unparalleled repression in the North-Western Frontier had only succeeded in making the life of the citizens almost unbearable."

HOW HE DODGED C. I. D.

Father Elwin had come direct from Peshawar to Bombay when a "Chronicle" representative saw him. He was clad in Khaddar clothes, a "dhoti" and a shirt, but explained that he was dressed "like a Saheb" when he entered the Frontier Province. On reaching Peshawar, he drove straight to an English hotel, usually frequented by high officials, and this was probably the reason why he was not shadowed by the C.I.D., who keep a strict watch over persons entering and going out of the Province.

A FUNNY INCIDENT.

The police got scent of his arrival in the city three days later, which led to a funny incident. A first class European passenger coming into Peshawar was mistaken for Father Elwin and was taken out of the compartment and detained for some time.

After studying the situation and acquainting himself with the popular view Father Elwin wrote to the Deputy Commissioner seeking an interview so that he might appreciate the official standpoint.

CURT REFUSAL FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

But the reply of the Deputy Commissioner came in the shape of a curt refusal to grant the interview. Father Elwin was put under arrest, his baggage was searched, and an order under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance was served on him to leave the Province by the next train. He was compelled to take a train at an inconvenient hour on the midnight of January 15 and was deported out of the province.

TRIBUTE TO NON-VIOLENCE.

Father Elwin gave a graphic picture of the actual working of the Ordinances in the Frontier Provinces. While admitting that there had been a few cases of violence, he gave the highest praise and paid an unqualified tribute to the spirit of non-violence among the "Red Shirts" due to the influence of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who has steadily preached to them Non-Violence.

NOTHING TO DO WITH MOSCOW.

He emphatically denied that the "Red Shirts" had anything to do with Moscow. "In spite of the unparalleled repression," he proceeded, "the spirit of the Pathans remained unbroken."

Father Elwin then narrated some sad stories he had heard about the inconvenience caused to the villagers by the constant military marches through villages even at night.

REMAINS OF CONGRESS OFFICES.

Father Elwin remarked that he was shown the debris and remains of two Congress Offices. "The additional police who were recruited for the purpose of "crushing" the movement," he said, "were particularly harsh in their methods. Lathi charges in

(Continued on page 7.)

Railway Trains From Bombay To Ahmedabad Searched

Ahmedabad, Jan. 19.

The police searched yesterday three trains coming from Bombay side namely the Gujarat Mail, the Kathiawar Mail and a Local at Barejadi station, near Ahmedabad.—A. P.

SMT. SHANTABEN ARRESTED.

Durbarsaheb's Whole Family In Jail.

(From A. Correspondent.)

BORSAD, January 18.

Mrs. Shantaben Desai, Darbarsaheb's daughter-in-law is a young lady of 17. She was arrested on the 18th instant, together with the other lady workers: Srimati Shashiben Patel and Mrs. Jamnadaben Patel. With the arrest of Shantaben, the Government has imprisoned the whole of Darbarsaheb's family, those remaining outside being only three boys of tender age.

Punjab's 4th Dictator Arrested.

LAHORE, Jan 19.

Mr. A. C. Bali, a local Congress worker and Mr. Ibrahim, the 4th Dictator of the Punjab Congress, were arrested to-day under Section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

MAIL TRAIN HOLD UP IN BENGAL

Guard Silenced At Point Of Revolvers

SEVERAL INSURED PACKAGES STOLEN

NOAKHALI, Jan. 19.

Six youths boarded the mail van of No. 99 Up train after it had left Natherpetua 10 miles dowi Laksam Junction last evening, silenced the mail guard at the point of revolvers and decamped with several insured covers.

The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained.—A.P.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS IN PESHAWAR

No Arrests

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was resumed this afternoon by 5 male and 7 women volunteers in Anarkali.

The police were present on the scene, but no arrsts were made till late in the evening.—A.P.

BENARES CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED

BENARES, Jan. 19.

Five prominent Congressmen, named Mr. Baijnath Singh, Mr. Krishnachandra Sharma, Mr. Tarapada Bhattacharya, Mr. Shankaranand Brahmachari and Mr. Chedilal, were to-day sentenced two six months' rigorous imprison ment and a fine of Rs. 25, or one and a half months' further imprisonment for defying the order under Section 144.—A.P.

SCOTTISH RUGBY TEAM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 19.

The Scottish Rugby team against Wales on 6th February will be same as that against South Africans on 16th January except that Ford (United Services), G. Wood (Gala) and W. Roughead (London Scottish) will replace Macpherton, Forrest and Foster.—Reuter.

3 YEARS' HARD LABOUR FOR PRABHAT FERIS

Dharwar Magistrate On Exemplary Punishment

DHARWAR, Jan. 19.

Mr. Ramchandra Arjanagi, Mr. Venkatesh Patil, Mr. Channabasayya Kambi and Mr. K. Ramakrishna, four Congress volunteers participating in a Prabhat Pheri at Dharwar, who were arrested to-day were placed on trial before the Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 each under Section 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Delivering the judgment, the Magistrate said that he awarded exemplary punishment for preventing people defying the Law.—A.P.

Selling Satyagrahi Salt In Court.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER ARRESTED

KARACHI, Jan. 19

A Congress volunteer was arrested this afternoon while selling contraband salt in the court of Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, which was sitting at that time.—A. P.

Mahatma's Youngest Son Under Arrest

SURAT, Jan. 19.

Sjt. Rafdas Gandhi, the youngest son of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested yesterday, at Haripura, a village in Bardoli Taluka.

The arrest was made under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Eight Sevikas were also arrested yesterday at Bardoli.—A P.

WHEN YOUNG CHINA'S STUDENTS ARE ON POLITICAL WAR PATH

Soldiers' Bayonets Meet Their Political Argument As Last Resort.

POLICE BATONS AND WATER HOSE ARE OF NO USE.

(BY MAIL.)
SHANGHAI, December 28.

Police batons, or even a good sized fire hose are useless against the school-boys and university students of China when they decide to go upon the political war path.

In order to clear out the students from Nanking after the recent demonstrations the authorities sent one complete battalion and two other regiments—a force totalling almost 4,000 fully armed men—to surround the University buildings in which the students had taken up their temporary abode. The manoeuvre was carried out in the early hours of the morning when the temperature was well below freezing point and this, probably as much as the force employed, accounts for the success achieved.

TROOPS "WAKE-UP" STUDENTS.

Having posted strong pickets at all entrances a section of the troops with fixed bayonets ventured into the dormitories. They wakened the students with the intimation that it was time for them to leave and informed them that special trains were in readiness with steam-up to convey them back to their houses.

BAYONETS IN REPLY TO POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

There were some protests but these quickly died away when the soldiers wielding the bayonets demonstrated that they were at last prepared to take drastic measures to prevent further political argument. The shivering crowds were then quickly marshalled at the railway station and sent back to Peiping, Tsiman and other centres at Government expense.

"INGLORIOUS."

This may be regarded as a somewhat inglorious finish to noisy demonstrations which had caused the resignation of one Foreign Minister, sent another into mourning and had been at any rate partly responsible for the downfall of the Government. But the students are not entirely disheartened. Having completed their field campaign they are now presenting the Government with a bill of costs for the casualties they suffered and are demanding financial compensation for the injuries some of them received when in conflict with authority.

The trouble rose over China not declaring war on Japan over Manchuria. A strike from studies was declared in all Universities and bodies of students in all the large cities decided to send delegations to the capital to protest against Government policy and to demand war. These delegations were really armies, generally a thousand strong. In Peking students took it in turns to lie on the railway tracks for four days and nights on end, stopping all services, until the railway authorities agreed to give them free transportation to Nanking.

WEEPING CAMPAIGN.

They arrived in large numbers, demonstrated and smashed up buildings, invested the garrison head-quarters and the foreign office, preventing staffs from working, denounced Ministers and even attacked and injured two of them. All this being unavailing, they decided to start a weeping campaign and the ancient walls of Nanking became for a time the world's second wailing wall.

After one Government servant had been captured and killed, troops had to be called out to start the "back to school" movement.—Reuter.

Release Mahatmaji.

Powerful Appeal To "Mac" From U. S.

106 RELIGIOUS LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

New York—A cable has been sent to Mr. MacDonald appealing for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and co-operation for the solution of the Indian problem.

The cable is signed by 106 religious leaders of the United States including Bishop J. McConnell, Bishop F. B. Fisher and Rabi Stephen S. Wise.—Reuter.

"Daily Worker" Busines Manager Jailed For 3 Years

INCITING NAVY TO MEETING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, January 19.

Frank Priestley (35) business manager of the "Daily Worker" was sentenced at Old Bailey to-day to three years' penal servitude on charges of endeavouring to seduce persons in His Majesty's forces and inciting persons to commit mutiny. The case arose out of articles on "Navy Unrest" following Invergordon episode.—Reuter.

REV. C. F. ANDREWS NEW FIELD OF ACTIVITY.

TO SUCCOUR FLOOD-STRICKEN IN CHINA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 19.

Rev. C. F. Andrews is leaving by s.s. "Karagola" on 8th February, arriving in Bombay on 27th February. He will stay in India till 12th March when he will join Hewlett Johnson Dean of Canterbury on mission of help to flood-stricken areas in Hankow, China. Rev. Andrews will return to India after this work is completed.—Reuter.

Fergusson College Wrangle.

6 PROFESSORS TO GO ON COMPULSORY RETIREMENT

POONA, Jan. 19.

It is understood that the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society conducting the Fergusson College at Poona and the Willingdon College at Sangli agreeing with the decision of the Board of Life Members of the Society has passed a resolution that the following six life members should go on retirement from to-day: Professors G. V. Tulpule, K. K. Joshi, S. B. Bondole, V. M. Joag, R. S. Iyer and T. G. Yeolekar.

It is stated that this is due to disagreement between the retiring Professors and the other life members of the Board.—A. P.

Indian Leaders Political Symbol Competition.

FIRST PRIZE CARRIED AWAY BY MATRON OF CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

(For full details See Page 8).

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WANTED—A Competant BILL CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Apply stating qualifications and remuneration expected to Box No. 1348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6563

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES Rupees 15/- monthly station-master classes, apply selection form remitting Rupee one SERVICE COMPULSORY SUPDT. Railway Station Master, TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, Delhi.
A R6564.

WANTED—One ORGANISER for Bombay City and Suburbs and another for Lower Gujarat by an established National Life Office. Good salary and prospects. Previous experience essential. Apply Box No. 1338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6539

WANTED Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130-25 to Rs. 300 including T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particular to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 4164

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of Superintendent of the Indian Sailors Home, Bombay. Only Indians of good education and experience in Social Service work will be considered. Pay Rs. 150—10—200 a month, with free quarters. The appointment will be on probation up to 6 months in the first instance. Applications will be received up to 31st January and should be addressed to HON. SECRETARY, Indian Sailors Home Society, C/o. Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road Bombay.
A R 4232

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Senior Shorthand Typists, Assistant Head Clerks, (graduates knowing typing), Loco Stores Clerks, Goods and Coaching Clerks, Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsmen, Carriage and Wagon Foremen, and Springsmiths. And for Bombay, Accountants (experience of Marine Insurance), managing clerks, senior shorthand typists, and General & Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R 6575

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced BLENDER to join immediately. Please apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR The Indian National Tobacco Co., Lawrence Road, Karachi.
A 6575

WANTED—SALESMEN on Rs. 25 plus commission. Apply NATIONAL ALLIED AGENCIES, 365, B. Girgaum Back Road near Congress House.
A R 6573

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3 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, who left their homes to seek adventure. See them TO-DAY at PATHE CINEMA.

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M W5

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FOR SALE—MEYER'S ATLANTIC CODE 39th and 40th Edition. Condition as good as new. Apply Box No. 1345 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6555

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L R 6568

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—2 RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS in Sakuntala Building, near Khar Railway Station and a small Cottage. Rents Rs. 35., Apply K. C. MARROTT, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 4241

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY in BOMBAY HOUSE, Bruce Street, Fort, Superior Office Premises on 1st floor area 2,700 sq. ft. and 2nd floor area 2,500 sq. ft. Rents very reasonable. Very central situation for Commercial firm. Apply Mr. MISTRI on the premises.
C 4208

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"O. K." DARJEELING TEA is second to none in Swadeshi Teas. Buy and be merry SVADESHI, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6514

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PLANING 10' x 2' x 2', Screwing MACHINE BOLTS upto 1½" pipes 3"; Punching, shearing 5/8" x 1/2", Lathe 11" x 12' Hollow 2-3/4", DINSHAW, 47, Apollo Street.
N R6519

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N R 6569

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Public Notices.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY the 11th February, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1931.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st February to SATURDAY the 13th February, 1932, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th January, 1932.
4245

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, District School Board, Ratnagiri, on a salary of Rs. 250 -5-300. Apply to the undersigned with details of Educational qualifications and past services together with copies of testimonials. The applications should reach this Office not later than th February 1932.

(Sd.) B. R. NANAL.
President, D.L.B., Ratnagiri.
13-1-'32.
4236

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated In England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR BROAD GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of Broad Gauge four-wheel steel goods brake vans on Indian Railway standards "BVG" type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S.I. Railway drawing No. 6760, without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock. Applications for drawings required for tendering purpose should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock for the 18 sheets of drawings relating to the superstructure, etc., and to the Central Standards Office for Railways, Delhi, for any of the I. R. S. drawings relating to the "BVG" type underframe. The 18 sheets of S. I. Railway drawings will be supplied at Re. 1-8-0 per sheet and the I.R.S. drawings may be obtained on payment from the Central Standards Office for Railways, Delhi, at the rate which may be fixed for same. These amounts will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, before 12 noon on Monday, the 4th April, 1932, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced by the Chief Mechanical Engineer, or an Officer acting on his behalf, for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that the invitation to tender is being published in India only, but tenders from foreign firms will also be accepted and considered on the clear understanding that the vehicles must be delivered in India and that payment will be made for them in India in rupees.

5. Detailed instructions regarding conditions under which tenders from Indian and foreign firms will be accepted and considered are available in the "Instructions to tenderers" contained in the tender documents.

6. The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

Ag. Chief Mechl. Engineer.
Golden Rock.
7th January, 1932.
4213

Public Notices.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 22-24, (old No. 310) Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay on Saturday the 30th January 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st January, 1932 to 30th January 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1932.
4248

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL GENERAL WARD ELECTIONS. 1932.

Any Firm or Company, desiring any alteration in the name of its representative as entered in the Election Roll, or to insert the name of a representative in case it does not appear in the Roll, should communicate such name to the Assessor and Collector on or before 5 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the Election Day, viz., THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1932.

In the absence of such communication, no representative other than the one whose name is entered in the Roll, will be allowed to vote on the Polling Day unless he produces a General Power of Attorney from the Firm or Company.

Candidates who wish to have their photographs displayed near their Ballot Boxes are requested to send them to the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, by THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1932, at the latest. A candidate for A, F or G Ward should send 12 copies of his photo, for B or E Ward 14 copies, for D Ward 18 copies and for C Ward 20 copies, each copy bearing his Ward letter and his name in full.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171—B, 171—C, 171—D, 171—E and 171—F of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act XXXIX of 1920.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th January, 1932.
4244

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VISHNU GANPAT GHOLAP, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the under-mentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, transfer, sale, gift, lease, exchange, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement, or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 107, Esplanade Road, Old French Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate at Argyle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196-1/6 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3183, Cadastral Survey No. 133, under Mandvi Division, Ward No. 4796, and Street Nos. 43-45-47 and Street Masjid Siding Road and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Argyle Road, on or towards the West by vacant ground in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the North by Masjid Bunder Siding Road and on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Morarji Meghji and others.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1932.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
4247

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
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Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned goods in different lots on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the G.I.P. Railway Carriage and Wagon Shop, Matunga.

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Messrs. D. MISTRY & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 22801.

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Messrs. D. MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room at the above address this day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), very valuable jewellery, etc.

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123, Meadows St., Fort,
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Sale of very valuable jewellery on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Room of the auctioneers, under instructions from the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in Suit No. 1870 of 1926 Mahomedbhai v/s Fatmaboo comprising one valuable necklace set with Emerald Ruby and Diamond, one Ruby, Emerald and Diamond necklace set in gold, one do. do. with gold chain, pearl bunches, gold and pearl bangles, gold neck chains, armlets, ear-rings, diamond ear drops, pearls and similar other articles of jewellery of gold and set with precious stones.

Will be on view, three days previous to sale from 12-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

25 per cent deposit or cash if required will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and articles removed immediately after the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

DALAL MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
AGAKHAN BUILDING, DALAL STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANGANGA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. D. N. Rege & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Bibubai, wife of Kadershan Rajekhan Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Friday the 22nd day of January, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th October, 1930, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Collector newly assessed tenure land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Banganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16884 and New Survey No. B/7261 and Cadastral Survey No. 17 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3006 and Street No. 47 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankar Seth on or towards the North by the Public Road and on or towards the South by the vacant land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. D. N. Rege & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees No. 56 Esplanade Road, Fort, of the undersigned.

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	Rs.
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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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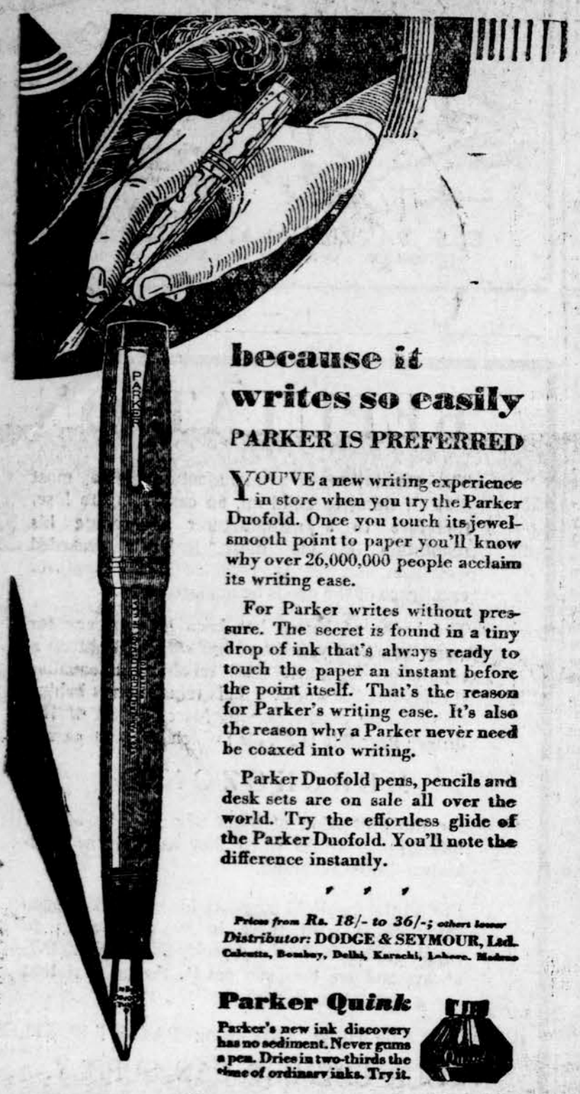

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IRWIN'S WORK UNDONE.

Futility Of Repression.

DR. MUTHULUXMI ON POLICE METHODS.

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulaksmi Reddi writes in Swarajya:—

Gandhiji has been again arrested and sent to Yerwada Jail. The most regrettable part of it is that this has happened immediately after his return from the Round Table Conference which he attended by invitation and at a time when he was asking for a friendly interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, not only declined the interview but also immediately issued orders for his arrest. Again the Congress, the premier political organisation in the country which has been in existence for the past 50 years and more and which has been responsible even for the partial reforms and the political power that India enjoys to-day has been pronounced as an unlawful assembly, its offices are being closed and its property is being confiscated.

BEATING OF DR. PATON.

We read daily of the arrests of leaders and others by hundreds and thousands and hartals and protests everywhere in spite of the several ordinances and prohibitary orders. Sergeants on horseback and police armed with lathis are seen loitering every where in the streets and high roads. Peaceful picketing is punished with severe beating and violence so as to render the picketters physically unfit and unconscious. The police aim the brows on any part of the body and cases of bleeding brain concussion and death have been reported.

On the 15th January myself with another lady friend went to Esplanade to make some purchases where we were informed that an European pedestrian was severely beaten by the police because he was wearing Khaddar. We wanted to know who it was. We were told he had gone into the Y.M.C.A. building and we went in and saw him. He was no other than Dr. Forester Paton of the Christukula Ashram, a Missionary worker among the village people. He told us that he was not in the crowd but he was simply passing along. The police sergeant ordered him to run away and seeing that he was walking and not running beat him severely on his hat and arms and legs. We saw marks of bleeding abrasions sorely on his arm and legs. Such violence on the part of the police could never be excused.

INSULT TO INDIANS.

Further we are told that the police has been empowered to remove the photoes of the national leaders from public places and even from private buildings. The Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner when they raided local Congress House with police battalions pulled down those photoes from the walls and rolled them up into a bundle. Surely this is an act not only of sacrilegious nature but also highly insulting to the national sentiment of the people. The Indians, to whatever caste, color and creed and party they may belong, are bound to guard the honour of their dead. If the Indians fail to prevent such open insults and ... to their revered leaders and to their own sense of honour and self-respect, better we all disappear from this world leaving other worthier and virile nations to take our place. Naturally there is deep resentment all over the land. Never before in history any race or class of people have tolerated rule by force for any length of time. Whenever such force has been resorted to, it has only precipitated the downfall of that Empire or that dynasty. If the reverse is considered possible by our present day rulers, the history will have to be rewritten.

HOPES DISILLUSIONED.

We hoped that H. E. Viscount Willingdon would continue the policy of the good Lord Irwin whose wisdom and statesmanship created an atmosphere of mutual trust, good-will and the peace in the land so as to make possible the 22nd Round Table Conference, but unfortunately H. E. The Viceroy has yielded to the cries and clamourings of the Die Hards at home and the pressure of the vested interests in India.

But India has heard the call of that great man, Gandhiji. One cannot but instinctively feel that he is the man that would save India from its present degraded condition—nay, he has come to save Humanity itself from greed and sin.

Therefore, let the outside world extend its sympathy and support to India's struggle for Home-Rule or Self-Government. Also let the British statesmen realise, before it is too late, the significance and the strength of the Gandhian Movement. Every Indian mother at the present moment is placing before her child the ideal man Gandhi. The younger generation are being brought up in a spirit of Service and Sacrifice for the Nation. Therefore much has to be gained by a spirit of mutual trust, co-operation and compromise. Gandhiji has shown his willingness to co-operate. The better policy would be to release him and other leaders and invite them to give their help in the framing of the future Constitution. What was not possible at Londo... may be possible in India. Wi... the Viceroy and the Secretary ... of State adopt a policy, better ... than the one of repression and s... pression and rule by ordinances and Police violence and terrorism?

LATE EDITOR OF "HABLUL MATIN"

Remains Interred In Persia

Persian Newspapers recently to hand give prominence to the news that the funeral ceremony of the Late Mowayyidul Islam Aga Syed Jalaluddin Al-Husainni, whose body left for Persia last November, was interred with great honour and respect at Mashed Persia.

The late Mowayyidul Islam, who lived in India for over 40 years, was the editor of the famous journal "Hablul Matin" a journal which wielded great influence in the politics of the Islamic Countries. He, on account of his vast learning, his great journalistic ability and his personality of great force, was a prominent Mussalman citizen of Calcutta and was respected alike by his co-religionists as well as non-Moslems. He was one of those powerful forces which was at the back of the change of Government of Persia, from the servile Kajar family to the present regime of Rizashah Pahlawi. Though blind for over a decade his inner light never left him and continued to make his personality felt over the politics of the Islamic Countries through his famous journal.

He died at Calcutta in December 1930 and at a public condolence meeting held in the Town Hall, the then Mayor paid striking tributes to his memory as a man, a politician, and a journalist.

FIRST BURIAL.

His body was deposited at garden Reach Cemetery with a view to be sent to Persia. On the 1st of November 1931 it left Calcutta "en route" to Persia via Lahore and Quetta, reaching Nushki on the 5th day. From there it was conveyed by motor car to Duzdab on the Persian Frontier. Here it was met with fitting respect by Persian Authorities, Civil and Military, as also by the Persian people. After staying here for 24 hours, during which period people flocked to pay homage to this man who so untiringly worked for his mother land's liberation from foreign bondage. Next day the comin left, amidst salutes and Guard of Honour, for Mashed. All along the route the Persian Government, on the special order of His Majesty the Shah had arranged for the proper conduct of the comin and paid the tribute which he so eminently deserved. Military and Civil Officials of Persia and people from all round received the comin on the outskirts of Mashed, and conveyed it to the place of burial with high military honour.

The body was buried opposite the tomb of Hazrat Imam Riza in a very prominent place in the Mausoleum. Almost all the Officials of Mashed and hundreds of gentries and nobles were present at burial to pay the last tribute to this great man when he was laid in the lap of his dear Motherland.

The Government of Persia contributed to the expenses incurred in taking the body to Persia.

MR. DANDEKAR ARRESTED.

Trial On Thursday.

(From A Correspondent.)

DAHANU, Jan. 19.

Dr. P. R. Dandekar, the Second Dictator of Dahanu Taluka Congress Committee, was arrested here to-day at 10 a. m., and was taken to Vangaon before the Sub-divisional Magistrate. His case will be conducted before the very Magistrate on the 21st instant.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—Following are the results of the football matches played on Monday in League Third Division, Southern Section:—Thames 1, Watford 2, Fulham 4, Crystal Palace 0.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby.—The Admiralty announce Rear-Admiral Erle Dr... to be Commander-in-Chief of America and West Indies Station in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Vernon Haggard to date April 2, and Rear-Admiral Dunba... Nasmith to be Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station in succession to Vice-Admiral Fuller... to date April 29.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—On Wedn... esday, a 38-seater aeroplane w... ll set out from Croydon on the f... rst stage of 8,000 miles journey t... Cape Town and thereafter a re... gular weekly service in both directions between London and South Africa is projected.

Don't blame the weather

Half the time half of us mortals grumble about the weather. Here it is too hot. There it is too cold. To-day it is too wet. Yesterday it was too dry or too changeable. Yet all mankind has got some sort of weather to put up with. The fact is that those who crumple up under the extra strain of hot days should blame themselves — their health — their bloodstream. Their blood needs a tonic. They need WINCARNIS.

No part of the human system is isolated. Digestion affects muscle. Nerves affect brain. Exertion of the limbs results in quickened breathing. It is the blood that connects and co-ordinates all these parts and functions. It is blood that removes poisons. Blood that broadcasts oxygen and energy. Blood that stands between you and disease . . .

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Dr. Jollyfit arrives!

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SOVIET-CONGRESS PROPAGANDA!

Tory Journal Discovers Cause Of Frontier Trouble.

The following article reproduced from the "Morning Post" of London will be read with great interest:—

The rumble of a distant drum breaks in upon the chimes of Christmas. There has been fighting on the North-West Frontier of India. The seditious movement of the Red Shirts, which has been gathering in force and arrogance for some time, broke into open rebellion outside Kohat cantonment on Saturday. The police charged with "lathis," but failed to disperse the "jirgah," which numbered, it is said, five hundred men; the military came to the rescue, and in dispersing the rebels killed eight and wounded fifty. There were other skirmishes, but the "situation" is said to be "in hand," and a notorious leader of the Red Shirts, Abdul Ghaffur Khan, has been arrested and removed from the frontier. Altogether, the news suggests that the authorities, civil and military, of the North-West Frontier Province, have been alert to a threatening menace, and have struck at the first overt action. We may hope that the punishment inflicted, and the capture of the leader, will discourage the fanaticism of these wild frontiersmen, who are always ripe for trouble and have in this case been worked up by a long, careful and sedulous propaganda.

The Prime Minister announced at the Round Table Conference that the North-West Frontier Province was to be advanced in status to be a Governor's Province, so as to give its political prospects equal to the others, subject to certain precautions necessary to the safety of the Frontier. If political concessions were to be made it was certainly unjust that they should go to one part of British India more than another, the more especially as the North-West Frontier Province is predominantly Mohammedan. The Moslem community as a whole found comfort in the announcement; but it may be doubted if these political arrangements have much effect on the Red Shirt mentality. The causes of the unrest go deeper, and have been traced, on the one side, to Soviet propaganda, and on the other to the machinations of Congress, which has long been working to stir up trouble for the British Government on both sides of the Frontier, and, indeed, wherever trouble may be made. When Great Britain was at war with Turkey, it was possible to misrepresent her policy as an attack on Islam, and one of the dangers of the Rebellion which came to its head at Amritsar was that the Mohammedans and Hindus of Upper India might unite under one flag. Since then, however, the exclusive Brahminism of Congress policy, and its fundamental hostility to Islam, have become apparent to the Indian Moslem, who now begins to realise that if the British go, his turn will assuredly come next. It would be folly indeed if British policy, by favouring the cause of Congress, were to alienate any considerable section of the Indian Mohammedans. On a good understanding between Islam and Great Britain the peace of India and our whole position in the East may be said to rest, and no temptation to placate Gandhi and his friends should be allowed to disturb it. To lose a friend in order to please an enemy is a policy which neither does not deserves ever to succeed.

The arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru and his associate near Allahabad is more obviously, if not less certainly, connected with the Congress conspiracy. When Lord Irwin concluded his dubious truce with sedition, a strong force of so-called Volunteers, the hired bravos of Congress, were let loose upon the country. A large number of them were sent into the villages, and instructed to stir up agrarian troubles both against the British collectors of land revenue and the Indian landowners. To take a case in point, the Taluqdars of Oudh—the barons of Oudh, as they have been called—are a strong body of Indian country gentlemen, traditionally loyal to the British Raj. In order to force the Taluqdars to adhere or contribute to Congress, the paid agents of that organisation have worked by persuasion and terrorism to make the tenantry withhold their rents. It is to the credit of the Taluqdars that they have resisted this formidable pressure, and have stood loyally by the Provincial Government. Upon its side, the Government is now trying to protect them by proclaiming the agitation illegal, and by arresting some of the conspirators. Here, however, we come to a dangerous fissure in the consistency of British policy—that, while arresting the agents and subordinates, it still attempts to negotiate with the principals of Congress. Sooner or later the British Government will have to make its choice between the loyal and disloyal in India. It cannot please the one without antagonising the other.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

WHY AND HOW IT WAS RAISED.

(By HAKUMAL KHEMCHAND.)

The British Indian army was originated in 1748. It was Duplex, the great French General who hit upon the idea of establishing European supremacy in India by the double device of using Indian potentates against each other and training Indians as soldiers to fight their own countrymen. His original policy alarmed the East India company which, in sheer self-defence, adopted similar tactics, and began to recruit and train sepoys. At first they contented themselves with lending a contingent or two to assist some Indian Prince. Next the company took the field on their own account, assisted usually by the army of some potentate who made common cause with them. After a time they offered to raise and maintain troops for Princes, on receiving subsidy equivalent to the cost. The Princes paid the price, but the troops remained under the control of the company. The fourth stage was reached when the Princes, who were in arrears, were asked to cede territory in lieu of their dues. British control was completed when the states were deprived of all diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers and even with each others and the defence of every one of them was taken over by the company, the cost being paid by the state. The company now began to assume that they were the paramount power, although they professed to regard the old Moghul, then under their protection as such.

The army in India consists of British and Indian troops. The British troops number about 57,000 and Indian about 136,000. It is entirely under British authority, being controlled by a Commander-in-Chief appointed by the Crown He acts under the general direction of the army council in London.

BRITISH TROOPS.

In the days of the East India Company, the European force was raised, being first composed of sailors off duty. In 1773, when the first Governor-General was appointed the company's Army consisted of 9,000 Europeans and 45,000 Indians. Marquis of Wellesley's regime of conquests led to further augmentation, and in 1857 the army consisted of 45,000 Europeans and 2,35,000 Indians. With the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858. The number of European troops was raised to 62,000 and that of the Indian troops decreased to 1,35,000.

AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

A few years later, a scheme, which is known as Army Amalgamation Scheme was carried out "in the direct opposition to the advice of the most experienced Indian statesmen." According to the amalgamation scheme, the company's European Army was transferred to the Crown and was amalgamated with the British Imperial Army. Under this scheme, India was to bear the charge of every increase in the pay, &c., of the British troops, which was effected in the United Kingdom. All changes in the organisation and equipment of the British Army, such as the "Short Service System" introduced by Lord Cardwell, were also made applicable to India independently of the consideration as to whether it suited India or not. For instance this "Cardwell System" provides that for each infantry battalion and each cavalry regiment abroad there shall be a similar unit at Home. This linked unit at "Home" provides the drafts for the foreign service unit and eventually relieves it when the foreign service unit return Home. Behind these linked units again, there are depots which recruit and give preliminary training to the raw recruits. The advantage of this System goes all to England, we pay even for "Short Service". The peculiar merit of this system is that it gives a large reserve. The English reserve is in England and is not always available in India.

PROF. FAWCETT'S VIEW.

The late Prof. Fawcett pronounced the following opinion on the scheme.

"India has been, as it were, bound hand and foot to our own costly system of the Army administration without any regard apparently to the fact that the various schemes of organisation which may be perfectly suited to a country so wealthy as England, may be altogether unsuited to a country so poor as India. A partnership has been established between England and India, and as one of these countries is extremely rich and the other extremely poor, much of the same incongruity and many of the same inconveniences arise as if two individuals were to join in the housekeeping of which one had £20,000 a year and the other only £1,000. An expenditure which may be quite appropriate to the one whose income is £20,000 would bring nothing but embarrasment to the one whose income is only £1,000. The money which is expended may be judiciously laid out, but if the man with the smaller income finds that he is gradually becoming embarrassed with debt because he has to live beyond his means it is no compensation to him to be told that he is only called to contribute his proper share of the expenses. His position would be more intolerable if like India, after having been compelled against his wish to join partnership, he is forced to continue it whether he desires to do so or not."

THE ESHER COMMITTEE.

In 1919 the Secretary of State for India appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Esher to inquire into the administration and organisation of the Army in India. The report was submitted to the authorities in May 1920 and published some months later. The publication of the report evoked a storm of criticism in India, which protested in toto against the main principle underlying it, namely that the Army in India was not merely for the defence of India but must be considered in relation to the general defence of the Empire. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, after the publication of the report, asked the Government of India not to take any action on the recommendation contained in that report, but to declare the basic principle that they (the Central Government) would be the masters, real and nominal of their own military policy and military expenditure rather than be dictated by the War Office in London to suit the Imperial interest.

"INDIANISATION."

The question of appointing Indians as King's Commissioned officers was probably first raised by the late General Chesney in 1879 and again in 1889 but his proposals fell through owing to the opposition of Lord Roberts.

In 1904 the matter was taken up by Lord Kitchener who proposed the establishment of a military school for candidates for direct commission in the Indian Army, but no action was taken on Lord Kitchener's recommendations. It was not taken till 1918, when the need for India's help compelled England to make a nominal change in her policy. An announcement was made reserving ten vacancies annually at Sandhurst for Indians.

The attention of the Government was drawn once more to the importance of this question in 1921 when the Legislative Assembly resolved with the concurrence of the Government of India that not less than 25 per cent of the King's Commissions granted every year should be given to His Majesty's Indian subjects to start with.

RAWLINSON COMMITTEE.

A military requirement Commitee was appointed under the chairmanship of the late Lord Rawlinson, the then Commander-in-Chief, to consider the question of Indian defence. Another Committee was also appointed with even wider terms of reference. The recommendations were not made public but from the reports which appeared in the British Press, it appears it recommended the Indianisation of the whole Army in 30 or 40 years.

EIGHT UNITS SCHEME.

In February 1923, the Government decided that the eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianised. The Army Secretary later presented a statement, indicating that it would be full 23 years before the eight units could be Indianised. It was clear that at this rate it would take 350 years for the whole army to be Indianised.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

Then came the Sandhurst Committee. The report, after long delay, was published in 1927. But the report of the Sub-Committee which visited England and other foreign countries was withheld. The non-publication was justified by the Army Secretary on the ground that the Sub-Committee had passed strictures on the official guardians of Indian Cadets at Sandhurst and that there were passages in its report "which the Government of India did not wish to include in a published paper."

HALDANE'S PROPOSAL.

Speaking in the House of Lords on the 30th march 1927, Lord Haldane suggested that relief might be given to the Indian taxpayer by reducing the Indian Army and maintaining a portion of the Imperial Expeditionary Army at England's cost in India. "In these days of rapid transport," he said, "it would be possible to keep some part of our own Home Army, some part of our Expeditionary Force generally in India. It need not be a large part. A comparatively small part of it would be sufficient to relieve the necessity of keeping up quite as great a Military Force in India."

"The response of the Imperial Government to our demand", said Mr. Kunzru, "for control over our own Army seems to be taking the form of an attempt to cut the ground from under our feet by reducing that portion of the army which we can call our own. Lord Haldane's suggestion, if carried out, would virtually amount to the tearing up of the Declaration of 1917. In every dominion of the British Empire, self-government has been followed by a gradual reduction and the ultimate withdrawal of the Imperial forces; but in India apparently it is not regarded as a paradox that the promise of responsible Self-Government should be followed by a decrease in the Indian Army and increase in the British Army."

The latest Committee on "Indianisation" was the Chetwode Committee whose majority recommendations are of a retrograde character, proposing far less advance in Indianisation than that envisaged by the Rawlinson Committee.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 21.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 22.

S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind with English mails of January 7, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 23.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 12th Day.

S.S. "Ranpura" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Concert by Homji Sisters; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The "Book-man".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The steamer "Clanmackellar" arrived at Suez on the evening of 17th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan-Machee" arrived in London on the evening of 17th instant.

MEMON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION:—The members of the Memon Merchants' Association, Bombay, will keep the business of Hundi Payments, Purchases, etc, closed to-day (Wednesday), as a mark of respect to and to mourn the untimely death of the Vice-President Seth Mohamed Ebrahim Mohamed Jaffar a well known philanthropist and businessman.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION:—The annual social gathering of the Kanara Catholic Association which had postponed will take place on Saturday (January 23) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Dr. F. X. DeSouza, will be present and will address the gathering.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of G Ward will meet near the western approach to the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Thursday (21st instant) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

"BALADEEN" FUNCTION.

(From A Correspondent.)

VILLE PARLE, January 18.

In Ville Parle Local Board Marathi School, the "Baladeen" was celebrated on Saturday, last, when Mr. D. G. Kale was in the chair. An interesting programme of prayer, drill, story-telling by boys and girls was arranged in the morning and some of the teachers spoke on the duties of pupils. In the afternoon, Prof. M. D. Altekar, presided over the function and speeches were delivered by guardians and the headmaster, in which they laid stress on the duties of parents, teachers and the taught. After distribution of "Mewa" to boys and girls, the function came to a close.

ROUND-UP OF CONGRESS MEN IN BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 19.

Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta and Mr. Sampurnand were to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 550 each in default one and a half months' further imprisonment. Both were arrested on January 5 for attending a public meeting held the previous evening in defiance of the order under section 144 Cr. P. Code.

A Gorakhpur message says that Baba Raghavadas, a prominent Congress worker was arrested there while picketing a shop.

Throughout Benares District yesterday 15 volunteers in all were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from four to six months for defying salt laws. One volunteer was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing a liquor shop. —A. P.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Govt. Accussd Of Not Paying Their Proper Share Of Expenses For Primary Education.

A CLAIM FOR OVER RS. 12 LAKHS.

A claim of Rs. 12,05,127 from the Government of Bombay was the subject for discussion before Mr. Justice Mirza on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, when an interesting suit filed by the Bombay Municipality against the Secretary of State for India in Council came up for hearing on Tuesday. The amount was alleged to be the share of the Government of Bombay, who had agreed to bear one-half the expenditure incurred for the expansion of the free and compulsory primary education in the City of Bombay in pursuance of the scheme prepared by the Schools Committee for a period of ten years.

GOVERNMENT CASE.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant that in the first place there was no contract; if there was one, it was not approved of by the Municipality or the Standing Committee as statutorily required, and further the plaintiffs did not comply with the conditions of supervision, inspection and control by the Government and therefore the Corporation was not entitled to claim the amount.

Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, appeared for the Corporation while Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General, with Mr. M. L. Manecksha appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CORPORATION'S CASE.

The plaintiffs stated that in 1916-17, the Government of Bombay, realising that primary education in the city of Bombay could no longer be developed without substantial contributions with them for the purpose of elevating it.

Consequently a contract was made between the parties, whereby the Government agreed that all expenditure for improvement of the primary education in excess of the amount previously required, should be shared equally between the Government and the plaintiffs.

Accordingly the plaintiffs expended and continued to expend a large sum of money annually on primary education in the city, and the Government paid the plaintiffs half the share of the additional expenditure incurred during the following three years.

REPEATED DEMANDS. UNHEEDED.

The Government, thereafter, inspite of repeated demands, failed to pay the bills, which in all amounted to Rs. 12,05,127-5-2. The plaintiffs have reserved to themselves the right to sue the defendant for further sums expended by them during the year 1925-26 and thereafter.

The defendant denied any contract having been arrived at between the parties. The correspondence entered into by the Government of Bombay, with the plaintiffs amounted only to an act of administration. The suit, therefore, could not be maintained.

AGREEMENT NOT A CONTRACT.

It was further contended that if there was any agreement at all, it was without any consideration and therefore void. The Government only offered to make a voluntary grant. It was the statutory duty of the plaintiffs to make an adequate provision for primary education. The undertaking to spend large sums in improving education as alleged by the plaintiffs, if proved, was too vague and uncertain to be enforced as a term of contract. The agreement was void because it was not made in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The contract was not binding on the plaintiffs as it was not made by the Commissioner. Though it involved an expenditure of over Rs. 5,000, it was not approved by the Standing Committee. Further the seal of the Corporation was not affixed. As was the contract not binding on the plaintiffs, so could they not enforce it.

The defendants submitted that the liability of the Government did not extend beyond an annual sub-vention equal to one-half of the additional expenditure on the expansion of primary education under the 1917 scheme subject to a maximum liability of Rs. 9,09,000 on the introduction of a compulsory system of primary education. It was subject to the grant being properly used.

NO PROPER CARRYING OUT OF CONDITIONS.

The defendants contended that the sums were not spent in the expansion of primary education, but on increased salaries to teachers and similar objects. The plaintiffs, therefore, had failed to carry out the scheme.

It was also denied that a sum of Rs. 12,05,127-5-2 or any part thereof or any other sum was due to the plaintiffs. They were not entitled to any rights to me the defendant.

After Mr. Bhulabhai Desai read out the statements, Mr. Coltman addressing the Court, referred to the history of primary education.

The hearing was then adjourned to Wednesday.

MERCHANTS WAIT UPON MALAVIYAJI

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has been carrying on consultations with prominent business men and political leaders in connection with the situation in the country, since his return from England received a deputation of merchants this morning in regard to the question of suspension of business, during the emergency period. It is understood that the Pandit while sympathising with them in their present plight, did not see his way just yet to offer them any definite advice.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL:—Lt.-Colonel C. S. Campbell arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Count G. G. G. Wachtmeister, Count A. Wachtmeister and Mr. and Mrs. D. Keswick lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

TILAK PURSE FUND CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

Judgment was reserved on Tuesday by Mr. Justice Mirza of the Bombay High Court, after hearing arguments on the issues left undecided by ex-Justice Mr. Tyabji in the suit filed by Ramachandra and Shridhar, the two sons of the late Lokmanya Tilak, against Trimbak Yeshwant Nene, (the son of the original first defendant) and Dhondo Vasudeo Vidhwans.

(Details appeared in our yesterday's issue.).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Jute shares opened at about yesterday's closing rates and a fair business resulted. In coals there was little enquiry but business was on a restricted scale. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special interest. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 92-6; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 99-8; 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100-2; 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 101-6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 849-8 ex-div.

Railways:—Eara Serajganj Railway 61.

Cottons:—Muir Mills ordy. 231-8.

Coals:—Bengal Bhatdee 1-8; Talcher 1.

Jutes:—Alliance ordy. 245. Adamjee ordy. 10; Anglo-India ordy. 285-8; Barnagore 117; Bally 125; Clive ordy. 26-4. Hooghly pref. 13-8; Howrah ordy. 38/9; Hukumchand ordy. 22/6; National ordy. 20/12; Presidency 5/4; Reliance ordy. 59.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical Pref. 10/2; Bengal Telephone ordy. 8; Patna Electric 13/4; Indian Iron and Steel 4; United Flour 11/12; Indian Wood Products 18; Bengal Paper pref. 100; Titaghur paper pref. 40; paid up 40/4; Sugar Shares:—Carew and Co. 11/8; Cawnpore 21-14; Champaran 20; Samastipore 11/10.—A. P.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Third M.B.B.S. Exam.

The following candidates have passed the Third M.B.B.S. Examination held in December last:—

SECOND CLASS

L. H. Athale; E. J. J. Borges; 'Tehmi Shiavux Daver,' P. C. F. J. DeSouza; S. K. Doctor; R. A. Gandhi; S. G. Joshi; V. G. Khare; J. C. Patel; E. F. Rosario; M. J. Shah; P. M. Solanki; N. S. Variava; P. S. DeMelo; V. R. Gande; A. Gomes; C. R. Henriques; M. D. Jadhav; V. N. Khadilkar; A. B. C. D. Noronha; S. A. Razvi; D. R. Suri.

PASS.

J. V. Gaikwad, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); H. M. M. Hussain, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, P. G. Haldipur, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine), R. D. Kelawala, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery); D. V. Kotasthane, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery); V. G. Kulkarni, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); G. Miranda; (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); T. R. Mistry, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, and Midwifery); J. C. M. Pae (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); V. L. Parnik, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); 'Yeshwanti Jayali Parvatikar', (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery); C. Z. Pereira; (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); N. A. Postwala, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery); H. N. Randeria, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery); R. V. Shahane, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); M. K. Tulapurkar, (Pathology Forensic and Preventive Medicine) B. K. Vinchure, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); R. P. Watve (Pathology) H. A. Choksey, (Medicine and Pathology E. D. Anklesaria; J. F. Araujo; R. B. Arni; A. K. Banerjee, (Midwifery and Opthalmology); S. S. Bidikar; (Opthalmology); A. S. Braganda (Midwifery and Opthalmology); E. V. Chhatre; 'Kamala Chitale,; Y. B. Dafle, (Opthalmology); W. F. Deas; R. V. Deshpane; K. J. Dighe; G. V. Dravid; V. C. P. de S. A. Fernandes; S. A. Godbole; S. V. Kail, (Opthalmology); G. W. Kane; R. S. Kapdi; M. V. Kelkar; B. G. Kirloskar, (Midwifery); R. B. Kotwal; A. G. Kulkarni; J. S. Mathur; M. L. Mehra, (Midwifery and Opthalmology); F. H. Menezes; T. V. Mhaskar; S. V. Mohile; D. G. Nadgonde, (Midwifery); K. S. Panat, (Midwifery and Opnthalmology); Y. C. Pandit; Hannah Sophie Samson, (Midwifery and Ophthalmology; N. B Shaligram; R. K. Sharma; B. Shriwastava; A. Syed; B. N. Vakil; J. H. Vanarse; G. S. Vingli; P. R. Wagle.

PASSED IN GROUP A AND 5 SUBJECTS

M. N. Basrai; J. F. Bhajiwalla; B. A. Daruvala; R. H. Karmarkar; C. H. Patadia; P. Raghvan; G. Rohatgi; T. H. Tulpule.

PASSED IN GROUP B AND 5 SUBJECTS

'Jer Jehangir Dodhy'; G. M. Patel; I. C. Sarwal; N. V. Singnapurker; B.A. Wadia.

PASSED IN GROUP 'A' ONLY

S. M. Deo; G. V. Ghate; (Pathology; Pir M. H. Hoodbhoy, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery; C. C. Jambusaria, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); S. R. Joshi, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); F. N. Kapadia, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); S. N. Katrak, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); T. D. Kavina, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); M. R. Khathatay, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); A. B. Paralker, (Pathology); M. N. Parandekar, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); G. L. Patankar, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); V. G. Ranganekar, (Pathology, Forentic and Preventive Medicine); M. B. Raut, (Pathology, Forentic and Preventive Medicine); H. K. Surveyor, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); V. D. Telang, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); H. K. Ambike; 'Kaur Balwant'; S. G. Deosthali; S. K. Deshpande; P. N. Patel; (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine); G. K. Shah, (Pathology, Forensic and Preventive Medicine).

PASSED IN GROUP 'B' ONLY

J. N. Mukerji; M. C. Mukerji, C. L. Damnia; D. G. Gokhale; J. C. Mody; S. B. Rao; T. D. Chablani; J. Chico; H. K. Patel.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

Prizes, Medals, etc., are awarded as under:—

The Charles Morehead Prize.—To No. 8 E. J. J. Borges.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize—To No. 56 E. F. Rosario.

The Viceroy's Silver Medal, The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund. The Lady Roay Silver Medal, The Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormusji Cama Gold Medal—To No. 10 Tehmia S. Davar.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal—To No. 56 E. F. Rosario.

The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal—To No. 27 S. G. Joshi.

FOUR MORE BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN LET OUT OF BYCULLA JAIL.

14 Persons Arrested For Picketing Mint.

TWO LADIES JAILED IN DADAR

Four more Congress workers who were detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Ordinance since January 6 were released on Tuesday evening. They were:

Mr. I. S. Patel, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation,

Mr. K. B. Kubal,

Mr. Taralkar and Mr. Kanthi.

On being released they were placed before the Commissioner of Police and served with an order prohibiting them from taking any part in any unlawful meeting or demonstrations and requiring them to report themselves to the police every day.

TWO LADIES CONVICTED

For Refusal To Report To Police

(From A Correspondent.)

DADAR, January 19.

Srimati Shantabai Vengirkar who was released from Arthur Road Jail last week on parole and who was ordered to report herself to the Commissioner of Police on Monday chose instead to address a meeting at Tilak Maidan. She was followed by Srimathi Annapurna Bai Parse. They were both arrested by Inspector Karnik along with a volunteer.

All these were put up on Monday at the Dadar Court before Mr. Jungalwalla who sentenced the two ladies convicting Srimati Shantabai Vengsarkar to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further 6 months' and Srimati Annapurna Bai to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 in default further 6 weeks. The former was placed in "B" class and the latter in "C" class.

The three volunteers were awarded sentences ranging from 4 to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and placed in "C" class.

Six Months For Defying Magistrate's Order

Mansukhram, Shantilal Mohanlal and Raghunath Virji were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and going in a procession on Monday evening on the Cruickshank Road thus contravening the Chief Magistrate's order promulgated under section 144 C. P. C. As the Chief Presidency Magistrate himself had promulgated the order, he did not try the accused but sent them for their trial before the third court, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla. The magistrate convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 or in default six weeks further imprisonment.

MANDVI DICTATOR JAILED FOR A YEAR

Laxmi Chandra Virji, the newly appointed dictator of Mandvi, who was arrested on Monday along with thirteen others for manufacturing contraband salt, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thakkar at the Mazagaon Police Court.

The same magistrate convicted the others to various terms of imprisonment and fines.

Mr. S. R. Acharya, advocate made an application on behalf of the prisoner for "B" class treatment in jail on the ground that the prisoner belonged to a respectable family. The magistrate promised to use his discretion in the matter.

The conviction was under Section 17-2, Criminal Law Amendment Act as interpreted in the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

CHOWPATTY BROCESSION

Leaders Sentenced

Hemraj Dayalji and Ichcha Shanker Jivanlal two Congress volunteers who were arrested by Deputy Inspector Gardiner, of the Maharbaydi police station, were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum for breach of the order of Section 144, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against processions and meetings.

Deputy Inspector Gardiner, giving evidence, said that a procession, led by the first accused, was going towards Chaupati on Monday from C. P. Tank and was stopped near the Maharbavdi police station and asked to disperse. Excepting the two accused the others dispersed. When Ichcha Shanker was arrested he gave the flag to the second accused, who also was arrested immediately.

The Magistrate found them guilty under Section 188 of Cr. Pr. Code and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

RETURN PROCESSION.

Babu Rajaram, another Congress volunteer, who led the return procession from Chaupati, was also placed before Mr. Mehta.

Deputy Inspector Gardiner, giving evidence, said that the procession was stopped by him near the Girgaum post office at 7-15 in the evening and he asked it to disperse. The accused, who led it and was prominently waving the flag, was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Lakshmidas Viraji, who was arrested by a constable yesterday on Bhuleshwar Road for selling the "Upanagar Patrika" was next tried. The accused in a statement, said that he was selling the "Patrika," for the sake of a living. He had purchased 50 copies for eight annas and has sold only 19 copies. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 18 of Ordinance III of 1932.

NEW PLYMOUTH

On Display To-day

Walter P. Chrysler to-day announces the new Plymouth—with Floating Power and Free Wheeling. This new car in the lowest price field is on display to-day (Wednesday) in the showrooms of (The New Era Motors Ltd.) and is the center of attraction for hundreds of local motorists.

For the first time in the history of motor cars, the new Plymouth embodies sensational and revolutionary principles of engineering that give it the economy of a four and the smoothness of an eight.

The new Plymouth is new from the ground up. It is a big, beautiful and roomy automobile. It features the double drop frame, with its resultant low center of gravity, a remarkable safety factor. The new Plymouth likewise has an all steel body strong rugged and safe. It is the only car all of these exclusive features such as forewheel internal expandings weatherproof hydraulic brakes easy shift transmission, steel body; Free Wheeling; double drop frame and, of course, the new floating power.

'B' Ward Muslim Election Board

A meeting of the 'B' Ward Muslim Election Board was held on 14th instant, when Dr. G. R. Shaikh presided. Prominent among those who attended the meeting were Maulvi Seth Ismail Rokadia, President Veravel Muslim Seva Samiti, Messrs. Ismail M. Patel, Ismail F. Mohamed, Alyoob Seth Memon and Haji Shakoor. Resolutions were passed appealing to the Muslims of the 'B' Ward to help the members of the Board in their endeavour to send better and educated representatives, empowering the President to increase the number of influential members from amongst the voters who were ready to help them, and for keeping a list, after thorough scrutiny and educating the voters of deserving candidates for the coming Municipal election and to get votes for them only.

HOMEWARD AIRMAIL.

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

The Karachi airmail of January 13th arrived London on January 18th.—A. P.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NAGPUR, January 19.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council passed two bills today amending the existing Municipalities Act. One bill is of minor interest while the other is contentious. It makes provision, "inter alia", for appeal by Municipal employees to the Local Government in case of dismissal, limits the period for recovery of municipal taxes to six years, and also empowers municipalities to make bye-laws for the registration of midwives.—A.P.

TO-DAY !

The date of dates which marks the 4TH ANNIVERSARY of Bombay's Leading Talkie House opened By Sir LESLIE WILSON, Bombay's Popular Governor on the 20TH JANUARY, 1928.

SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW: AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

METRO-GOLDWYN MAYERS' FIVE STAR SUPER COMEDY

Triumph of Whoopee Husbands and Gay Wives

STEPPING OUT

WITH

REGINALD DENNY

CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD

CLIFF EDWARDS

LEILA HYAMS—LILIAN BOND

"NOT A DULL MOMENT"

(Vide "Times of India" of 16/1/32).

ALSO AN ALL-COLOUR REVUE

&

WILL TILDEN

IN

"TENNIS TECHNIQUE."

GET THAT SEAT NOW!

BESSIE LOVE

HARRY LANGDON

SLIM SUMMERVILLE

Are coming to the CAPITOL IN THE UNIVERSAL JEWEL

SEE AMERICA THIRST

THE MADDEST, MERRIEST SAUCIEST, FROTHIEST

COMEDY in 10 YEARS!

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE.

THE STORY OF A MODERN MAGDALEN!

THE RIALTO

OPENING TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P. M.

WHY SHOULD IT ALWAYS BE THE WOMAN WHO PAYS, AND PAYS??

See FOX MOVIETONE'S

ONCE A SINNER

WITH

DOROTHY MACKAILL

JOE McCREA

Once a Sinner—Sometimes a Saint

THE CHARM OF THE SOUTH SEAS

AT

THE RIALTO

OPENING NEXT SATURDAY.

Super-Double-Special

FRED LITTLE

Presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA HIS

SOUTH SEA BELLES

DIRECT FROM MANILA.

HAWAIIAN

SONGS! MUSIC!! DANCES!!!

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WHIRLWIND HULLA-SPLITS HIGH KICKING-TAP, ETC.

Sax s, Guitars, Ukes, Drums.

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CHARLES FARRELL

IN THE

PRINCESS

AND THE

PLUMBER

A NEW COMEDY OF ERROR.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNEEDAY: JANUARY 20, 1932.

THE CONTRAST.

The Press interview given by Srijut A. P. Patro after his private interview with his old friend Lord Willingdon, may be presumed to indicate fairly the trend of feeling in the camp of co-operators at any price with regard to the present situation and in particular to the future work of the Round Table Conference. However small this camp may be, it is of some interest as an indicator of the official mind and moves. Srijut Patro assures the public that the Viceroy is sincerely desirous of beginning the work of the R. T. C. immediately. It is a somewhat superfluous assurance in view of the Viceroy's strenuous efforts to clear the ground of all impediments to the smooth course of the Conference, as desired by him and the other firm-rulewallahs of Downing Street. The Madras Knight duly echoes: "We must stand up for the constitutional advance of the country and disclaim reckless activities in the country and support firmly and unequivocally the maintenance of law and order. Let all who think alike, irrespective of communal considerations organise a political party. It is not patriotism nor sound statesmanship to throw all responsibility on Government and its officials". This is one more appeal to all co-operators to rally to the support of Government even if Government choose to rule through Ordinances. This is his conception of patriotism and statesmanship, "to support firmly and unequivocally the maintenance of law and order". In the same breath he says that "the abuses of the Ordinances must be exposed and suggestions made to prevent unjust application". But it is significant that while speaking of the probable misuse of Ordinances—as if such misuse were not inevitable—he does not object to the Ordinances themselves. However, one need not be much surprised at the views of men like him. It is enough comfort that such views are discredited by the bulk of the people in the country.

This appeal to the people to "support firmly and unequivocally the maintenance of law and order" and the acquiescence in Ordinance Rule may well be contrasted with the spirited protest made by Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy of Madras against the present "law and order" methods. Writing in the "Swarajya" and referring to incidents like the police indiscriminately beating peaceful volunteers and pulling down photographs of eminent national leaders, she says: "The Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner, when they raided the local Congress House with police battalions, pulled down those photoes from the walls and rolled them up into a bundle. Surely this is an act not only of a sacrilegious nature but also highly insulting to the national sentiment of the people. The Indians, to whatever caste, colour or creed and party they may belong, are bound to guard the honour of their dead. If the Indians fail to prevent such open insults and challenge to their revered leaders and to their own sense of honour and self-respect better we all disappear from this world leaving other worthier and virile nations to take our place". That is profoundly true. But Dr. Reddy may rest assured that such insults shall be prevented and in their non-violent and persistent efforts to prevent them Indians themselves will learn to be at least as worthy and virile as any other nation in the world. For, as Mrs. Reddy herself points out, "India has heard the call of that great man Gandhiji. One cannot but instinctively feel that he is the man that would save India from her present degraded condition, nay he has come to save humanity itself from greed and sin". That is also the view held by many of the greatest of men all over the world, whatever Hoares and Willingdons may think of him Among the latest to protest against Gandhiji's incarceration are over a hundred religious leaders of America, who are reported to have cabled to Mr. MacDonald urging him to release Gandhiji immediately and seek his co-operation for the solution of the Indian problem. It is good for sympathetic non-Indians to make such an appeal. But it is equally good for Indians through their own self-reliant efforts to hasten the hour when Britain will be compelled to listen. in her own interest as well as India's, to listen to that appeal.

INDEFENSIBLE

In order to meet their financial difficulties Government were bound to embark upon some extra-ordinary measure and they have done it. They had to provide for heavy inflation of currency and they are now making the Imperial Bank of India an instrument for this purpose. It is pointed out that for seasonal demands the Bank hitherto used to borrow special currency against trade bills and that sufficient "eligible" bills are not available. We are surprised at this aspersion cast on the methods of lending adopted by the Imperial Bank, for it amounts to a rejection of the securities against which it has lent money. But we are more surprised with that programme of expansion of currency upon which Government have embarked.

Moreover, it is difficult to understand what are the particular needs for currency this year as against previous years when prices were high and trade was brisk. This year the index of prices is only near 98 and we have had about Rs. 45 crores of inflation in three months making a total of 179 crores, while in 1930 when the price index was 111 the currency was only 171 crores. The latest returns of the Imperial Bank show that the trade demand was less by Rs. 88 lakhs as against the previous week and it seems that the Government are postulating an unlikely event to cover their operations. What is the guarantee that the new currency handed over to the Imperial Bank will not be used by the Government for their own purposes by borrowing as Ways and Means Advances or in other ways? The result will then be that the Government will pretend to lend money to the Bank against their own securities (something like a bank lending against the security of its own shares) and borrow it back again for their own needs. How is this to be classed as seasonal demand? Is it because the Government want funds in season and out of season?

Our export trade does not call for fresh currency. In normal times, the surplus exports would produce surplus sterling which the Government would buy out of their revenue receipts. But this year the Government are working against a heavy deficit budget and have reached the end of their resources so far as borrowing power goes. Are they now making a scapegoat of the Imperial Bank in order to hide the inflationary nature of the transaction? It is very regrettable that the Imperial Bank has allowed itself to become a party to this business. If the Government are not inflating currency, will they make a statement that it is not their purpose to use any of the new currency for their own Ways and Means position and that the funds will only be used for legitimate trade?

CONFLICT IN BELIEF

Sir Francis Younghusband believes that "the Indian National Congress is animated in the main by zeal for the good of India." He says: "We may indeed go further. We may very justly recognise this zeal as a holy zeal." Therein, of course, Sir Francis is in direct opposition to the views of Government who are out to exorcise the Congress as the very devil and with the fervour and methods characteristic of Medieval Heresy-hunting. But considering this conflict in belief, it is a little difficult to appreciate Sir Francis Younghusband's faith in the bona-fides of the present British Government as regards the Indian constitution. If they were in real earnest, the only political organisation in India would not have been outlawed. When Britain decided at last to tackle the Irish question it proceeded to negotiate with Sinn Feiners. And Sinn Fein, being violent, was worse than Congress. We, however, agree with Sir Francis that "Mr. Gandhi envisages a very different India of the future from what British statesmen have in mind." Gandhiji does view India through the eyes of the villagers—in so far as in the future India there shall be place for no one if not for the villagers.

THE "BUY BRITISH" SLOGAN.

A LESSON FOR INDIA.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

Britain rings to the cry of "Buy British". Not only are the newspapers and cinemas, the Aristocracy and the Church, the schools and colleges busy with the propaganda, everybody in every portion of the land says: "Buy British." People stand about in the streets and tell those who are busy shopping to "Buy British." Hoardings cry out "Buy British." The whole country is saying that it must "Buy British."

FINANCIAL ADVICE

The City Editors in the various financial columns urge "Buy British" and they strengthen their advice with facts and figures. The following is a sample: "This is a "Buy British" Christmas. Everywhere the same question is being asked 'Is this British?' The universal slogan is 'We must keep our money at home and spend it on helping our own trade and industries.' The result is that new and expensive tastes are being acquired and much money that formerly went abroad quite automatically is being kept at home."

THE WEEKLIES TAKE IT UP

The slogan has entered into the soul of the nation. The weekly papers use it for their picture puzzles. Here is one from "Answers": "Buy Britishis the slogan everywhere. It is the best advertisement British goods have had for years. You see it on the hoardings, the newspapers and the cinemas all over the country. It is a call to us all to help trade and the unemployed. Most foreign goods now sold here could be made by our own people. So we shall really be giving them work by always asking for British goods."

THEN THE TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Even abroad the slogan is heard. The Trade Commissioners ask Britishers to travel in British ships even if they are costly as this keeps down the invisible items against the country. They are to patronise British goods in preference to others. Buy British whatever else you do, is the motto.

AND JAPAN TOO

And the Japanese organise Exhibitions and other shows to make way for their goods. Every country is using all its ingenuity to make its goods travel all over the world and at any rate to see that other people's goods do not enter their country. What a reaction this is from the theories of some economists that production has now become international and that division of labour is no longer confined to individuals or groups within a state but to the states themselves? "Each country for itself and the devil take the hindmost" would be a better description of present day economics in practice.

THE LESSON TO US

In this pandemonium, the Indian is the only one who does not cry out on a nation-wide scale "Buy Indian Goods." In fact to say "Buy Swadeshi" might conceivably bring one under the Ordinances, all-comprehensive as they are. But what are the facts? We are living beyond our means. As a nation we are become such hopeless spend-thrifts that, unless we stop all foreign buying we shall go bankrupt very soon. If the reader wants to know why, he should carefully think over the following facts and figures.

ADVERSE TRADE BALANCES

In 1929-30 we imported 240 crores worth of goods against 311 crores worth of exports. In addition, the Government spent ab-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

One against the Rest

There is no Indian worth the name who has defended Lord Willingdon's treatment of Mahatma Gandhi's request for an interview. Here is a significant passage from a despatch of the London correspondent of no other journal than the "Times of India.":—

As regards the policy of the "firm hand", opinion is divided. Many were ready for the policy of the "firm hand" but there was none the less a general impression that the Viceroy ought to have granted Mr. Gandhi an unconditional interview."

It is clear that the obstinacy of an exalted individual, who has succumbed to the counsels of a reactionary entourage, has successfully prevailed against "general impression", precipitated the most tragic crisis and plunged an unfortunate country into turmoil and trouble. The peace of India depends on the whims of a British Viceroy whom India cannot help, nor Britain control!

Another admission.

Moreover, it is a bitter commentary on British protestations of selfless solicitude for the welfare of millions of Indians, so also is the admission of the same correspondent to the effect that "the condition of trade has taught Englishmen to think in terms of markets. They realise that India is the greatest of our markets, and if the Congress wins the struggle, we may lose our Indian market." So the struggle against Congress is the struggle for markets. But whether Congress wins or loses, whatever the effects of the final result, the struggle itself is not doing any good to "Our Indian market." Even Lord Willingdon will admit that British trade has suffered more during the last fortnight than during the preceding three months. Does he still believe that Ordinances sustain, and even foster, trade by helping to produce 'peace and tranquility'?

Frontier Mystery.

What exactly is the situation in the Frontier and what acturally is happening, one is naturally anxious to know. On one day we are told that the "Congress Frontier Movement" is so thoroughly under control that it may safely be regarded as about to die. On the very next day there is an official report of firing due to the threatening intransigeance of villagers arising out of the arrest of local Congressmen, the villagers, according to the official report, expressing their regret for the crime on the subsequent arrival of police supported by the Military. Nor is this all. Messrs. Shafi Daudi and Mazharuddin of the Muslim Conference are welcomed by the Frontier authorities. But the request of Maulana Kilayatullah, the eminent Muslim divine, for permission to a deputation of the Jamiatul-Ulema—an association rightly held in very great reverence by Indian Muslims—to visit the Province has been rejected by the Chief-Commissioner. The attitude of the authorities, so far from inspiring public confidence, creates suspicion. And we repeat our former suggestion to Sir Pheroze Sethna.

Is It True?

"It is understood" says our Dharwar Correspondent, "that Mr. S. K. Panjikar of Dharwar was served with an order by the D. S. P. yesterday, prohibiting him to carry his wife (Krishnabai Panjikar) the Organising Secretary of the Karnataka Sevika Dal in his car on pain of forfeiting the car if he violated the order." This, if true, is an amazing order even for these extraordinary days. Cases can well be imagined in which the only alternative to the forfeiture of his car before the husband may be criminal neglect of his wife. If orders of this nature are allowed to be given the stage does not seem to be very far off at which authority, at its sweat will, may require friends and relatives of any given person on the ground that he or she is a 'suspect', to abstain from offering him or her, food and shelter on pain of forfeiture of property.

UNTOUCHABILITY & THE ORDINANCES.

IS CRUSADE AGAINST THIS NATIONAL CURSE A CRIME?

(By "ACADEMICUS.")

The great dignitaries who form the Government of Bombay, would have laughed at themselves at damning any movement or organisation brought into existence to fight the plague of Untouchability as tainted with Congress "sedition" and converting it into real untouchability with the instantaneous, magic touch of the emergency ordinances, if the "Congress-complex" had not unfortunately interfered with normal vision.

MISDIRECTED DRIVE.

That is not to deny that Indian untouchability has not a so-called political aspect as well as religio-social; but then, "politics" in a country like ours are as inescapable as the proverbial and actual poor. At the same time, it must be pointed out that it is no fault of the victims of untouchability and their many friends and sympathisers that the Congress joined in the crusade against this curse; and that it would be ridiculous if, because the Congress has been declared an unlawful organisation, the innocent "untouchables" should share the fate of their friends. The action of the Government becomes the more deplorable in their own, real interests in so far as it would create the impression on the minds of the "untouchable" masses that they, the Government, while professing "ma bap" feelings towards the disinherited "depressed" classes, did not hesitate to sacrifice their interests in so extraordinary, arbitrary a manner.

THE ISSUE.

In other words, the question may be raised:—Is removal of untouchability to be classed as one of the offences covered by the Ordinances because it formed part of the programme of Congress work? One can understand Government's suppressing the official committee of the Congress organised to carry out this item of its constructive programme though such a procedure strains logical thought. But when the ban has the effect of netting in a number of members of the "depressed" classes themselves, who share a particular view of their status in the future constitution of this country, discussed at the Round Table Conference,—be it remembered not because they identify themselves with the Congress, but mainly because their own best interests incline them to such an enlightened view—the whole question assumes a different and serious aspect.

TRUTH ABOUT UNTOUCHABILITY.

The Government enjoy, of course, the privilege of favouring a particular view according as it is solely dictated by the pressure of policy. But, if the ordinances are to penalise "en masse" all those who, for instance, repudiate communal parasitism as detrimental to the real interests of the "depressed" classes and identify themselves with the Congress and its workers, solely for removing the national curse, the Government may, as well, set aside their claim that they have no intention of using any coercive methods in the matter of questions connected with the constitution-making and declare in clear terms that an indiscriminate ban has been placed on those who favour the Congress view of an unfettered, democratic franchise. The really educated and genuine leaders of the "depressed" classes have made it clear that "untouchability" is a factor of distinct benefits to a handful of careerists, who have always exploited the conditions of untouchability for their petty, personal gain. They do not desire that their "untouchability" should be used as the street-beggars use their sores and deformities and make them yield their marketable value. No abolition, sociologically, is compatible with such an attitude of distinction emanating from a professional and permanently incurable disability.

BRIEFLETS.

(BY—"?")

Says the Pioneer: "It is highly satisfactory that India's hidden gold is at long last and in the best sense proving itself a true gold reserve. The unconscious wisdom of the hoarder has proved better for the State (what and who is State—?) than the advice of the economists."

I have always held that India's poverty and "unconsciousness" had their compensations for—er—

. . . . . .

As Lord Rothermere's "Evening News" would put it so nicely "Meanwhile it is a good thing that 95 per cent of the Indian population are illiterate...."

• • • • • •

"Do Not Boast About Children."
—"Evening News."

This is clearly a case of inadvertence. The headline must have been meant for the "Times of India".

• • • • • •

The action—or shall I say a series of actions?—taken against Mr. Brelvi has not pleased the "Evening News of India". "It was a mistake" it says, "to have required of the editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle' to report himself to the police daily. His potentialities for mischief lay more in what he might have written in the 'chronicle' had he been free...."

I hope "the Government or the Police Commissioner" will take the hint and anticipate the little lady's wishes promptly in future.

• • • • • •

"The Government or the Police Commissioner" are further chastised for failing to make a distinction between "Mr. Brelvi and other Congress agitators." They may well wonder why, since the "Law" is no respector of persons.

But they must remember that the "Evening News" was dealing with an Ordinance.

COMMISSIONER'S ORDER ON MR. BRELVI.

"Millat" On Its Absurdity.

Commenting on Mr. S. A. Brelvi's arrest under the Ordinance and the Police Commissioner's notice served on him the "Millat" a non-Congress Urdu daily of Delhi wrote.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" who was arrested on January 6, has been released without trial after a week. The cryptic message of his release that we have received does not make it clear why he was released. It is however understood that immediately on his release, he was served with an order issued by the Police Commissioner which required him to report himself every day to the police. We wonder why Mr. Brelvi was released, if there was any danger in his remaining free. If there was no such danger, then it is futile to serve him with a notice. In our opinion, it is most humiliating for any man to conform to such an order; specially it is so in the case of a man of the status of Mr. Brelvi It would have been better if Mr. Brelvi had been detained in jail instead of this conditional release.

BHIL SEVA MANDAL.

Searched And Sealed.

(From a Correspondent).
DOHAD, Jan. 19.

The office of the Bhil Seva Mandal, which is conducted by Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, was searched and sealed this morning.

The Bhil Seva Mandal is a purely educational institution which works amongst the Bhills for their uplift.

SJT. P. Y. DESHPANDE ARRESTED.

Under Section 124-A.

(From a Correspondent).
AMRAOTI, Jan. 19.

Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, President, Berar Youth League was arrested this morning (at 5 a.m.) under section 124 A at his residence. He was immediately taken to the District Jail, Amraoti.

Desperate Effort To Avoid Financial Crisis?

MOTIVE BEHIND CURRENCY INFLATION.

Its Reactions On India Will Be Far Far From Rosy, Says Manu Subredar.

Bombay financial men are unable to understand the novel method of inflating currency adopted by the Government. The expansion of currency against Rupee Securities sold by the Imperial Bank is believed to be even illegal while it will be uncalled for as far as trade is concerned.

Government should have borrowed openly for their Budget Deficits instead of through the round-about method proposed. They require the money and not the trade or industry or commerce of the country.

The lowering of the Bank Rate last week is probably to hide the true financial position and to delude people into thinking that prosperity is at hand. But some think that a crisis is ahead of us.

Mr. Manu Subedar said in the course of a statement to a "Chronicle" representative:—

"The great danger is that the relation of the Rupee with Sterling being firmly established, people, who want to hit sterling, can do so by way of the rupee. In any case a currency inflation is not the only thing affecting prices. The more important thing is credit, of which deflation has been going on on a considerable scale during the last three months, as the following figures will show:—

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BALANCE SHEET.
(In lakhs).

	For week ending. 2|10|31.	For week ending. 20|11|31.	For week ending. 25|12|31.
Bills Inland Discounted	3,49	3,95	4,74
Loans	11,85	8.70	8.85
Cash Credits	27,63	23,58	24,81

REDUCTION OF CREDIT.

"The change of policy by Government, which is announced in to-day's Press Note, is also in the direction of reducing the volume of credit. That the Imperial Bank of India should not have sufficient trade bills, is in itself a proof, that accommodation to trade has been seriously curtailed. A further change has been noticeable of late, by which cash credits have been converted into demand loans. The famous circular of the Imperial Bank, which made it uncertain for their constituents to secure a loan even against Government paper, was itself a measure in this direction.

"For purposes of propaganda and of affecting business psychology, a pseudo-prosperity is being heralded by the reduction of the bank rate. A comparison of the bank's cash on different occasions when rates were either reduced or raised, would indicate that this step is artificial. It is ominous that, on the day the bank rate was reduced to seven per cent., the call money should have ruled over 7 per cent. The fact that more Treasury Bills mature, than are subscribed for by the public is also proof that even for this form of secure investment, money is not plentiful.

SUDDEN PROSPERITY.

This sudden return of prosperity would be incredible to every competent critic, who remembers that during 1930 and 1931, as much as £42 12 millions were raised in London by India, in spite of the general sentiment that sterling loans should not be raised, and in spite of the promise of Government that they shall not be raised. It is further to be noted that the very attractive terms of the Treasury Bonds did not yield, after every possible tactic to fish for money was adopted, by Government, more than Rs. 16 crores odd.

A BIGGER LOAN?

The repayment by the Government of India in London of the loan, that fell due in the middle of January, is not necessarily a sign of plenty. It may be that the London Money Market is not willing to lend any more at the present time, or it may be that Sir George Schuster is aiming at raising a bigger loan hereafter by creating a more favourable atmosphere at the moment.

"It is no longer a secret that, neither the British nor the Indian Budget is balanced, and the over-hanging clouds, financial in the United Kingdom and political in India, make the future far from rosy. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, it is my feeling that they are heading for a greater financial disaster than has ever been known in their history. I expect this crisis sometime in the month of February, and the reactions of that on the Indian situation are not likely to be favourable to the Indian business community.

GOLD TRAFFIC.

"Much is said with regard to the cash, which has gone in the purchase of gold. The whole of this cash does not replace the hoards, as much of it would be in the hands of the middlemen still engaged in the same gold traffic. The rest will, to some extent, nullify the Imperial Bank's action in the restriction of credit. But to claim that 'frozen' prosperity has returned to India, is very misleading. A serious hoard of silver rupees is going on, and the Indian standard to-day is largely a matter of paper on paper. What has improved is the Government of India's sterling position, which is not identical with the prosperity of this country."

ADVICE TO PEOPLE.

When he was asked whether he would give any advice to people generally under the present situation, Mr. Subedar said that, owing to the uncertainties of the position every man, whether he is a workman or a clerk, or a retail shopkeeper, large merchant or merely again, the owner of property, must realise that the continuance of his income has become doubtful, and if the crisis develops further, as he expected it to develop, all incomes might dwindle further. Under the circumstances every man owed a duty to himself now to stop all expenditure except for the barest necessities and to save every rupee that he could.

"DOING THEIR BIT FOR THE POUND"

Mr. Muzumdar's View

Interviewed regarding this novel method of currency inflation, Mr. N.M. Muzumdar said:—

"The transaction is, of course, a departure from the existing practice; but I am not so sure about its legality. The avowed object of the Loan is to meet the seasonal demand "for additional currency." Admittedly, however the Imperial Bank has not sufficient eligible Inland Bills of Exchange to deposit in the Paper Currency Reserve against the Loan. That being so, it is clear that, with business conditions so bad as they are, there is no legitimate "trade" demand for additional currency. And the Bank Rate is 7 per cent. One can, therefore, only conclude that the additional currency will be at the disposal of the Government for the purchase of Sterling. Indian Gold and Indian Currency are certainly doing their bit for the Pound.

MR. SHROFF ON 'BACK DOOR EXPEDIENT'

Mr. A.D. Shroff said:—

"All those who keep themselves in touch with developments of Indian currency and exchange, expected, at the end of last week, that Government would have to take some action as the limit prescribed by the Currency Amendment Act of 1925 in regard to the issue of paper currency against "ad hoc" securities, was being reached. It cannot be concealed from the public that the large issues of paper currency against "ad hoc" securities were occasioned by (1) the heavy maturities of treasury bills with small renewals, (2) the necessity of purchasing large amounts of sterling offered to Government as a result of unprecedented exports of gold from India, and (3) the decline in the estimated revenue of Government.

BACK-DOOR EXPEDIENT.

"In the communique issued from New Delhi, there is a clear confirmation of the expectation described above, but instead of meeting the present emergency in a straightforward manner by enlarging the limit of the paper currency issue against "ad hoc" securities, Government have decided to resort to the back-door expedient of issuing more currency. The reason given for the fresh issues of currency that necessitated of meeting the increased trade demand—is very preconvincing and attempts to conceal the real effects of the situation.

"The most important and the continuously insistent borrower of money to-day, in India, is Government. Can there be any better evidence of increased trade demand for money than the accumulation of bills of exchange? The very fact, as admitted by Government in the communique, of the paucity of such bills of exchange in the portfolio of the Imperial Bank, sufficiently exposes the hollow character of Government's plea that more currency is required for trade purposes.

"I shall also be surprised to learn that the increased demand for money for trade purposes can be reconciled by the Imperial Bank with the reduction of the bank rate last week, which can only mean one thing, that the demand for money is diminishing.

WHAT AMERICA DOES?

"In deciding to issue more currency against their rupee securities held by the Imperial Bank, the Government of India have been adopting a similar practice, which prevails in the United States, where accommodation is provided by the Federal Reserve Bank to their member-banks, in the manner suggested in the communique. Let it be clearly understood by the public that what Government propose to do is merely to have what is commonly known as a "budlee" of rupee securities, held by the Imperial Bank. In other words, Government will buy for the paper currency reserve, from the Imperial Bank, rupee securities for ready delivery against sale to the Bank of the same securities for a future delivery, when the bank can offer to repay this money to Government. The difference between the buying and selling rates will precisely measure the rate of interests which Government will charge to the Imperial Bank for issuing new currency.

"I have no doubt in my mind that the bulk of the currency borrowed by the Imperial Bank will be lent again to the Government of India as ways and means advance, to help Government in meeting their maturing obligations as well as in purchasing sterling. How can, then, Government hope to disguise what is in effect pure and simple inflation of currency by resorting to this expenditure?"

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RIFT IN ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Nawab Ismail's New Move.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 19.

Nawab Muhamed Ismail and the Raja of Salempur, who resigned from the Executive of the All-India Muslim Conference, have summoned a meeting of politicians in sympathy with their point of view, to meet at Lacknow on the 24th at which the idea of floating an Independent Muslim Party may be discussed.—A. P.

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN CONVALESCING.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, January 19.

Cape Town.—Sir Fazli Hussain is convalescing from serious illness and is still unable to attend Immigration Conference, though it is expected that he will shortly be able to resume his duties.—Reuter.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES.

Protest By Madras Non-Congressmen.

MADRAS, January 19.

Several leading non-Congressmen in Madras, including Messrs. T. Rangachari, T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, M. Ramachandra Rao, B. Shiva Rao, Vidyasagar Pandya and V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Judge of the High Court have issued a statement protesting emphatically against what they describe as arbitrary, high-handed and in many cases brutal methods adopted by the police in combating Civil Disobedience.

The statement, after referring to some specific instances of alleged police excesses, observes that the public are being forced to the conclusion that the real object of the Government is to strike terror into the hearts of the people and thus paralyse even legitimate activities.

Concluding it expresses the conviction of the signatories that, the Government are alienating public opinion and themselves creating an atmosphere unfavourable for any political settlement.—A.P.

SECTION 144 IN BANGALORE.

Twelve Arrests.

BANGALORE, January 19.

Mr. Gooke, the District Magistrate, has issued a second order to-day under section 144, that none shall, within the limits of the civil and military station, picket, loiter, or prevent anyone from free access to business places or places of entertainments, or accost any with a view to dissuade him from his avocation or carry a national flag, portrait or emblem in public for two months' from date.

Twelve persons in three batches were arrested this afternoon while picketing foreign cloth shops in Commercial Street and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. All of them pleaded guilty. Unable to write their names, six of them gave thumb impressions.—A.P.

"FRONTIER TOWNS BRISTLING WITH SOLDIERS AND BARBED WIRE."

(Continued from page 1)

Peshawar were exceptionally severe."

SHOOTING REPORTS, SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT.

Many insults and humiliations were borne by the Pathans in the true spirit of non-violence, continued Father Elwin. There were four cases of shooting and in his opinion, the official reports of these were substantially correct, though the estimates of casualties at Kohat seemed to him to be an under-statement. The sufferings of the prisoners, who suffer from the intense cold and of the wounded (who often are unwilling to go to Government hospitals for treatment), he said, were very great.

Father Elwin added: "At the moment the Red Shirt Movement has gone underground. But beneath the apparent quiet there is a seething tide of indignation especially among the well-to-do people. The situation is critical. You have a Government that is callous and unimaginative, it will admit no independent inquiry; it is not even prepared to discuss."

"My impression is that these measures of repression can never be successful. The 'desert peace' that follows is only apparent and cannot be expected to last long. In order to suppress the Red Shirts, Government has embarked upon such an intensive coercion, that it has antagonised many of its former friends."

"FRONTIER ASPIRATIONS SATISFIED!"

Afghan Jirga's Letter To Govt.

PESHAWAR, January 19.

The next meeting of the Reforms Advisory Committee will be held on 23rd January at Government House, Peshawar.

Further indication of growing interest taken in Council elections is afforded in the significant letter stated to have been sent by the leaders of Afghan Jirga to a Chief Commissioner, intimating that the Frontier aspirations having been realised in the grant of reforms and the promise of equality to India, they are prepared to work them successfully and asking the Government to reciprocate by removal of certain obstacles in their way such as ban on holding of meetings, etc.—A.P.

Foreign Secretary Visits Frontier.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 19.

Sir Evelyn Howell, who is visiting Peshawar in connection with Foreign Department matters, will return to Delhi in time for the opening of the Assembly Session on the 25th.—A. P.

IS IT NECESSARY AT ALL?

Lausanne Conference And French Doubts

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Rugby.—The British arrangements are still proceeding for participation in the projected International Conference on Reparations at Lausanne. The provisional date fixed for the Conference is January 25, but the French Government have not yet finally accepted that date.

Newspapers suggest that the circumstances having undergone considerable changes in the past few weeks, it may be considered unnecessary for the Government representatives to include others than the experts and a question is raised in some newspapers as to whether it will be necessary to hold the Conference at all.

In any case, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon is expected to leave London for Switzerland on Saturday as the opening of the League Council at Geneva—at which Sir John Simon wishes to be present as much as possible—is set for the same day as that of the Reparations Conference in the neighbouring town of Lausanne.—B.O.W.

Briand's Cordial Wishes To Sir J. Simon.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Briand has replied to Sir John Simon's letter. He says that he retains very lively memories of sincere sympathy as a result of their too brief collaboration in recent months. He offers Sir J. Simon very cordial wishes for the happy accomplishment of his task.—Reuter.

MORE TARIFF WALLS IN GERMANY

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin—The Emergency Decree which will be enforced from to-day authorises additional import duty on goods from countries where currency has fallen below the gold standard "if conditions of German trade urgently require such an action."

The new duty is also applicable to goods from countries where German products are treated unfavourably compared with goods from other countries.—Reuter.

"CALAMATIOUS TO WHOLE WORLD"

Postponement Of Lausanne Conference

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin—That the Paris suggestion for a long postponement of the Lausanne Conference is absolutely inacceptable to Germany is the view expressed in Government circles here where opinion is expressed that long delay will have calamitous consequences not only to Germany but the whole world.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

M. LAVAL NOT TO ATTEND.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Paris.—That M. Laval will not attend the Disarmament Conference is proved by the official list of the French delegation which nevertheless is powerful. It comprises of M. Tardieu, M. Dumont, M. Dumesnil and M. Reynard, Ministers for War, Marine, Air and Colonies respectively and also M. Gignou, Under-Secretary of State, M. Paul Boscourt, Member of Senate and Lieut.-Colonel Fabry, Deputy.—Reuter's Special.

U.S. DELEGATION HEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Washington.—Dr. Stimson has been appointed the head of the United States' delegation to the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 19.

Previous closing rate	6.93
To-day's opening rate	6.91
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.88
Difference	—05
Broach Expectation	Rs. 212-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Previous closing rate	5.19
To-day's opening rate	5.16
Difference	—03
To-day's closing rate	5.17
Difference	—02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 19.

Silver ready	19 1/3
Highest	2 annas
Silver forward	19 5/16
Highest	3 annas

Market: China Bought. Bombay 19th; Market closed.

CITY NOTES

A NEW METHOD OF INFLATION.

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

The Government have announced that the Imperial Bank of India have not enough "eligible" securities for meeting the seasonal demands of trade. They are therefore going to issue currency to the Bank against Government Paper up to the limit of Rs. 12 crores allowed by the Act. This is a suspension of the Act to this extent. It is incomprehensible why this year's seasonal demand is expected to be so heavy that usual methods will fail. In previous years, the Imperial Bank's bill holdings never exceeded the present Rs. 5 crores and yet the Bank got on with its work.

Normally the Government would buy up all the sterling offered by the banks as a result of the busy export season and pay for them out of their revenue receipts, but this year, they are working under the burden of a heavy deficit budget made heavier by the fall in actual receipts. They have no money to pay for them and they have to borrow from the Imperial Bank to pay for these purchases. The Imperial Bank is already working on a low cash balance which is several crores less than usuau. There can be no borrowing against trade bills because there is nothing available for getting money to lend back to the Government.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

While, therefore, the Government will lend money to the Imperial Bank, probably all this will be lent to the Exchange banks who will not receive payment for their sales of sterling to Government. The latter will buy sterling by promising to pay for the purchases later on, say after three months. We shall probably see in the next few weeks a rise in Treasury Bills sold to the public under this special agreement. The exchange banks will thus be lending sterling to the Government at the rate of interest charged on Treasury Bills and they will receive payment for their sales whenever the Government can redeem their Treasury Bills.

INFLATION OF FLOATING DEBT

In the meantime, instead of borrowing from the Paper Currency, a step forced on them by the fall in revenue and the heavy gold shipments and shorter renewals of Treasury Bills, they are going to force the Exchange banks to borrow from the Imperial Bank and themselves borrow from the exchange banks. The pretence will be that the money borrowed by the Imperial Bank is really for trade purposes and the intermediary exchange banks who enjoy the confidence of the Government will be compensated for their trouble adequately.

THE RESULT IS INFLATION

As a matter of fact, there will thus be pure inflation under the guise of a non-existent trade demand. The Government will get 7 per cent interest from the Imperial Bank which they will pay to the Exchange banks. These will pay it back to the Imperial Bank against their borrowings. It might be a comfortable delusion to practise but to any careful observer, the facts will be obvious.

A SUGGESTION

If the Imperial Bank wishes to make its position clear before the public, will it make a change in the manner of publishing the weekly returns? Will the returns show separately the deposits of the banks among other deposits and also the loans and cash credits to banks, separately from those to ordinary customers? Will the Bank be public-spirited enough to state the truth in this form or will it help the Government in hiding their true financial position?

THE SHARE MARKET RESOLUTION

The share market deserves to be congratulated on having passed a comprehensive resolution calling on the country to encourage khaddar and Swadeshi in all matters. But they should go a step further and organise a regular Swadeshi Association which will carry the message continuously to their own members and to the public. In this connection it is satisfactory to note that attractive posters are being exhibited calling on one and all to practise Swadeshi and national economy.

AHMEDABAD ELECTRIC SHARES

The profits of this company for the year ended September 1931 amounted to Rs. 3,91,191 and the profit carried over was Rs. 14,577. After allocating Rs. 2,36,384 for depreciation and Rs. 25,000 for reserve, a dividend of 7 per cent free of income-tax will be paid leaving a balance of Rs. 12,862 to be carried forward. The valuation of the share at Rs. 110 for Rs. 100 paid-up seems somewhat high but the security of the capital account which is being written off properly would justify it.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[Special Service For The "Chronicle"]

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 19.

Previous close	3.48½
To-day's close	3.45
Difference	—3½

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 19.

Previous close	3.48½
To-day's opening	3.47½
To-day's close	3.45
Difference	—3½

ALEMBIC
Fruit-Laxative
(LIVER SALT)
EFFERVESCENT, COOLING & PLEASANT
PREVENTS CONSTIPATION
KEEPS THE LIVER ACTIVE
AND
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists.

(Indian Leaders) Political Symbol Competition

MATRON OF CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL WINS RS. 1,000.

For Nearest Correct Solution.

The following is a list of the Fortunate Prize-winners:—

1st Prize Rs. 1,000

MISS P. A. BELIAPPA, Matron, Congress Free Hospital, Khetwady Bombay.

2nd Prize Rs. 300

Darabshaw O. Elavia, Katgara Building, 91, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

3rd Prize Rs. 200 Equally Divided.

Virchand Chunilal Seth, Amalner, (East Khandesh), and;
Mrs. Bhome Umabai, P.O. Phalton, Satara.

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

(1) Dayalji Morarji Desai, M.A., Headmaster, S. H. High School, Dholka, Ahmedabad Dist.

(2) Abdool Gaffoor Abdool Shakoor, C/o. Oomerbhoy Chandbhoy, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3.

(3) Dattatraya Abaji Alak. Acctt.-General's Office, D. A. IV Section, Gulestan Bldg., Fort, Bombay.y.

(4) J. P. Rajadhyar, Shaparia, Bldg., Opp. Cama Baug. Charni Road, Bombay.

(5) D. V. Potdar, B.E., 180, Shanwar Peth, Poona, 2.

(6) Vallabhdas R. Metha, 102, Khand Bazar, Bombay, 3.

(7) R. N. Nagvekar, Block A, Girgaum Terrace, Room 18, Girgaum Bombay 4.

(8) P. M. Thakore, Haribhai's Street, Radhanpura.

(9) D. Shiva Shankar, Supervisor, Rly. Station, Kurla.

(10) Miss Gool Dhunjishaw Daruwala 7A, Proctor Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

(11) L. S. Parihar, Amarlaya, Bhagwanpur, P.O. Lanka, Benares.

(12) P. D. Keravala, Rustom Baug (Block 17), Victoria Road, Bombay.

(13) Fazalbhoy Gaffoorbhoy, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

(14) Manilal Tulsi, Anand.

(15) Miss Sherinbai Abbasbhoy, 216, Ravivar Peth, Poona,

(16) Abdool Tyab, 635, Ravivar Peth, Poona.

(17) Allarakva Shabbhoy, Sadar Bazar, Kadi.

(18) Nandram Mangaldas, Mandi Chawk, Mooradabad.

(19) Nadirsha J. Dotivala, 366, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

(20) Chabildas Nandchand, Danapith, Bhavnagar.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS.

The Correct Solutions are as under:—

1—2	10—6
2—5	11—7
3—12	12—10
4—11	13—4
5—8	14—13
6—15	15—1
7—3	16—9
8—16	17—14.
9—17	

THE "BUY BRITISH" SLOGAN.

(Continued from page 6).

out 40 crores abroad, our foreign investors claimed about 30 crores and we brought in 26 crores of bullion. Net result was we lost about 25 crores chiefly from sterling reserves of the Government. In 1930-31 we exported only 220 crores worth and, we imported 164 crores worth. Government spent the same amount 40 crores abroad, we got bullion for 24 crores, private remittances continued up to 30 crores, with the result that Government had to borrow heavily in England and use up sterling resources to the tune of about 40 crores. Do you think this is satisfactory?

BUT THIS YEAR HAS BEEN WORSE

What have we been doing this year? Our imports for eight months fell to 85 crores or an average of 10-12 crores against 15 crores last year but our exports have been only 105 crores or an average of 13 crores against 20 crores per month last year. Thus the decline in our exports has been much heavier than in our imports. We were told when the rupee was linked to sterling that there would be a great demand for our goods abroad, that India will see prosperity pressing down on her from all sides. But there has been no such thing, November exports were only 14 crores which is below the average for the year.

THE GOLD WE HAVE SENT AWAY

Between April and September the people handed over no less than 9 crores in order to buy the foreign things. All this gold could be used by the Government for transferring funds to London and sell to importers or to meet the demands of the Secretary of State. Between September and now we have shipped 40 crores of gold. We have spent 49 crores of gold to get through the year so far and we have watered our currency to do so. We have put in printed paper or silver rupees where we had gold. Is this an achievement to be proud of?

WE MUST "BUY SWADESHI"

We cannot afford to do it. Let us remember that every anna that we spend in buying foreign goods is an anna snatched away from the pocket of some poor man in India. Every yard of foreign cloth we buy means so much less occupation for our workers. Every little article of luxury that we buy means money wasted which we could have utilised in the country. The economic conditions will not permit of our buying anything foreign unless it is a matter of absolute necessity. Our legislators would do well to concentrate on this thing for this year. More important than all the Round Tables is the supreme importance of balancing our national budget.

DANGER TO AVOID

Let us remember that we cannot afford either to ship gold indefinitely or to borrow abroad without limit. Even if people are willing to lend us money, it is dangerous to take it as we shall be using it for everyday needs and not for productive purposes. We must learn to live within our national income in all matters. We cannot sell our products. The world cannot afford to buy from us. We cannot then afford to buy from others. **The nation that cannot sell, neither shall it buy.**

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE

To Take Place On 12th April

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Government of India has been informed that the 12th April has been fixed for the opening of the 16th session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva and that the agenda will also include the question of the revision of the Convention concerning protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.—A. P.

VICEROY TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY.

In Defence Of Government.

PLAN OF FUTURE R. T. C. WORK

NEW DELHI, January 19.

The Legislative Assembly Department notifies that the Governor-General will address the members of the Legislative Assembly on Monday the 25th January at 11 a.m.

The political correspondent of the Associated Press says that the Viceroy's inaugural address is expected to deal comprehensively with the issues before the Working Committee of the Round Table Conference and the scope and plan of its work, and will deal with the steps hitherto taken to pursue the policy outlined at the Round Table Conference with special reference to the Frontier Reforms. The speech will aim at answering criticism and assuring Indian political opinion of the Government's aims and objects with regard to constitutional reforms.—A.P.

R. T. C. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Viceroy's Invitations To Delegates.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

The following communique is issued:—

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy has issued invitations on His Excellency's behalf to members of the Round Table Conference Consultative Committee to attend its first meeting to be held in the Council room at the Viceroy's House at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, January 28th.

Hope is expressed in the invitations that members will be in a position to make such suggestions as they may wish to with regard to the drawing up of future agenda which will be submitted to the Prime Minister in London, who is anxious to be closely associated with the work of the Committee. The question of future procedure and dates of meetings will also be discussed.—A. P.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 3,75,000 and Rs. 2,18,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-14-0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-5-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 24,25,000 respectively. The average rate of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 6-9-1 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 25th January at Rs. 97 and Rs. 93-8-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 13th January to the 18th January amounted to Rs. 15,00,000 and Rs. 2,85,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 26th January. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 29th January. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India—during the week ending the 16th January 1932, 1,968,000; from 1st April 1931 to 16th January 1932 22,758,000.

Net transfer to Home Treasury—(i) from Paper Currency Reserve in England—during the week ending the 18th January 1932 nil; from 1st April 1931 to 16th January 1932 nil.

Net transfer to Home Treasury—(ii) from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve—during the week ending the 16th January 1932 nil; from 1st April 1931 to 16th January 1932 23,047,804.

Total—during the week ending the 16th January 1932, 1,968,000; from 1st April 1931 to 16th January 1932 46,805, 804.

Less—Sales of sterling—from 1st April 1931 to 16th January 1932 14,047,804.

Net remittances to Home Treasury—during the week ending the 16th January 1932 1,968,000; from 1st April 1931 to 16th January 1932 32,758,000.

DR. MOONJE ON HIS WORK AT R. T. C

Went As Nationalist And Not A Sabharte

SAYS DR. AMBEDKAR'S ATTITUDE WAS RIGHT

Dr. Moonje, who recently returned from the Round Table Conference delivered an interesting lecture in the "Gokhlay Hall" at Girgaon on Tuesday evening on "Maha Sabah and the R. T. C." There was no chairman and after the formal announcement, Dr. Moonje immediately began his address.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE OF MAHA SABAH.

Dr. Moonje, at the outset intimated that while other representatives to the Round Table Conference represenaed certain sections or communities, he went in his personal capacity to the Round Table Conference and not as representing the Maha Sabha. If therefore he represented anybody at all it was "Indian nationalism". His attitude in the Round Table Conference, therefore, gave umbrage to many of his friends including the government. They blamed him as an obstructionist in the way of "Swaraj".

STOOD FOR DOMINION STATUS.

Referring to his work in the Round Table Conference, he said he was in agreement of Dominion Status with full responsible government. By Dominion Status with full responsible government, he meant, withdrawl of the British army and control of Indian army by Indian officers, control of finance, which meant, encouragement of Indian industry and control of fiscal and tariff.

Referring to the control of army, he said, he was agreeable to the transition period from 10 to 15 years during which time Indians should be trained to take the places of British officers. He would place the nomination of the Defence Minister in the hand of the Viceroy provided he was elected by Indian legislature.

COMMUNALIST WRANGLE.

The Muslims, however, did not wish to talk about "swaraj" before the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah were first conceded.

Then the Sikhs wanted seperate electorate. The Indian Christians were divided. Their first delegate Mr. K. T. Paul wanted separate electorate while their another delegate Dr. Dutta wanted joint electorate.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS GO UNREPRESENTED.

Among the Muslims, only Sir Ali Imam took an independent view and wished to speak the views of the Nationalist Muslim Party. Unfortunately, he did not get that opportunity to speak the views of the Nationalist Muslim Party. If he had done, Government and the outside world would have an opportunity to know that the Muslim's view was divided on the question of electorate.

"DR. AMBEDKAR IS RIGHT".

Referring to the "depressed class representative, he said, although Dr. Ambedkar was assured that the "depressed" class interests would be safeguarded by the Hindus, he wanted to have separate electorate for them. The speaker even went to assure Dr. Ambedkar that for Maha Sabah he would give in writing that there would be reserved seats for "depressed" class in the joint electorate. Dr. Ambedkar, however would not agree and Dr. Moonje said he (Dr. Ambedkar) was right. For every day cables used to fill the columns of newspapers narrating the harrowing tales of the suffering of the depressed class people at Nasik and Poona in their "satyagraha" of temple entries.

This, naturally, upset Dr. Ambedkar. He therefore urged the Brahmins to realise their responsibilities towards the depressed class and give them their hands of fellowship. Because they were also God's creatures and by their touch neither God nor the Brahmins were going to be polluted. If the Brahmins before the arrival of Lord Lothian, Chairman of Franchise Committee, at the end of this month, make up their minds to throw open the Parvati Mandir of Poona to the "untouchables" and the temples at Nasik, it would have tremendous effect on the future constitution of India.

REALISING THEIR ERROR

C. P. Government Reduce Fines

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

It is thought that Sir Montagu Bulter's Government intends to cut down the fines of Rs. 10,000 imposed on Mr. M. V. Abhyankar and Mr. Poonamchand Rankha to a figure below Rs. 2,000, and it is likely that the sentences of three years rigorous imprisonment will also be reduced, but at present the Government is faced with a technical difficulty.

Mr. Abhayankar and Mr. Poonam chand Rankha, were sentenced on January 12, atnd they have the right to appeal till the 11th February. Until the appeal period is over, the matter is technically "sub-judice" and the Government cannot act. It will do so, as soon as the period of thirty days is over.—A. P.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN BOMBAY.

AND STILL THEY COME

More Arrests Of Pickets

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

The arrest of picketers picketing the foreign cloth shops in Maneck Chawk continues. Fresh pickets take the place of those arrested and 40 pickets have been arrested upto the time of wiring.

Sjt. Sarabhai Parikh, who was arrested for failing to report himself to the police after his release on parole, was tried to-day and sentenced to one and a half year's R. I. and Rs. 500 fine, in default to undergo imprisonment for six months more.

EXEMPTIONS GRANTED.

The District Magistrate has exempted Mr. Broker, Municipal Councillor, and Mr. Krishnalal Desai, ex-head clerk of the Gujarat Congress Committee, from reporting themselves at the police station on their giving an undertaking not to take part in the civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

KAKALBHAI KOTHARI ARRESTED

Meetings And Processions Prohibited

(From A Correspondent.)

Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari, the second dictator, Dholera Satyagraha Samiti, was arrested this afternoon when he was going to request the foreign cloth dealers to boycott foreign cloth.

Mr. Troterman, the District Magistrate, has issued orders prohibiting the holding of meetings and processions. Copies of the order are posted on the walls of the villages. The Police it is alleged take off the posters requesting the people not to buy anything for one year and stuck the copies of Govt. orders in their place.

A meeting was convened to protest against the arrest of Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothar, but the Police stopped the meeting from being held. Sjt. Harilal Trivedi, who was going to address it was arrested.

25 MEN AND WOMEN PICKETS ARRESTED

Sarabhai Parikh Gets 2 Years' R. I.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

About 25 are arrested including ladies from Manekchok foreign cloth shops for picketing. Sarabhai Parikh who was again arrested yesterday for not presenting himself to the police was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 500, in default, to six months more.

The police searched all the compartments of the Gujarat Mail yesterday night at Bareidi station. Nothing was found.

CONVICTIONS UNDER ORDINANCE

Ankleshwar Observes Hartal

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 19.

Sjt. Ramchandra Master was convicted yesterday for the defiance of the District Magistrate's order under section 4 of the emergency powers ordinance and sentenced to suffer one and half year's Rigorous Imprisonment.

Sjt. Chhotalal Gandhi who had received similar orders under section 2 of the ordinance was also convicted for an alleged breach of the order and sentenced to suffer 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150/- or in default to suffer 3 months more.

Both of them were working in the Ankleshwar Taluka. Ankleshwar observes complete hartal today.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS AT ALIBAG

ALIBAG, January 18.

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Karulkar was arrested today and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default 3 months' more under Criminal Law Amendment Act 17 (1) and (2).

Mr. Pandit, Shankaranna Kramawant, H. V. Mahajan and Mahimkar were also arrested under Ordinance 1 and 2.

The following persons were arrested and brought to Alibag from different places:—

Sjt. Pitambarbhai Mehta, Sjt. Anant Moreshwar Pingale, Dr. Dattatraya Pitamber Mehta, Sjt. Gopal Govind Seth, Sjt. Tuljaram Mehta Seth, Sjt. Yeshwantrao Deshmukha, Sjt. Sakharam Baouti Deshmukha, Sjt. Kulkarni and Baburao Bhave and Sjt. Nazare.

CONVICTIONS IN RATNAGIRI (BY MAIL.)

RATNAGIRI, January 18.

The first case in the Ratnagiri District under Ordinance 5 of 1932 was decided by the Special Magistrate of Malwan when Messrs. Dalal and Redkar, two picketers were found guilty under section 4 of the Ordinance and convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The same Magistrate also convicted and sentenced Sjt. Yeshwant Thakur, dictator of the Vengurla War Council and two others to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under section 23 of Ordinance 2 of 1932.

Sjt. Narayan Vasudev Barve, "dictator" of the Mithbav Shibir has been arrested and brought here.—A.P.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

POONA, January 19.

Two youths were arrested at dusk yesterday evening by the constable on point duty when in the act of suspending the Congress flag from the gate of the Cantonment Police Station.

They were taken into custody but released after a few hours.—A.P.

GUJARAT'S LADY DICTATOR ARRESTED AND RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

All the picketers who were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops in Manekchowk were released to-night.

An attempt was made to-night to hold a meeting in Raipur Chakla to be addressed by Mrs. Maniben Zaveri, "Dictator" of the Gujerat Congress Committee, but it was frustrated by the police dispersing meeting and arresting Mrs. Zaveri. Mrs. Zaveri was however subsequently released.—A.P.

SURAT DICTATOR JAILED.

SURAT, January 19

Mr. Laxmidas Haribhai Engineer, Sixth Dictator of the District Committee has been convicted and sentenced by the City Magistrate under sections 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was given 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one and a half months' under section 17 (1) and one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default 6 months' more under section 17 (2), the sentences to run concurrently.—A.P.

CONGRESS OFFICES RAIDED

House Searches In Meerut

(From A Correspondent.)

MEERUT, January 17.

The Local Police raided the offices of the District Congress Committee yesterday. All persons were turned out and the police after making a list of contents, locked the office. Sjt. Balmukund Anuragi who was arrested on the 15th ultimo with 4 volunteers was sentenced yesterday to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or in default to undergo a further imprisonment for one month. He has been placed in "C" class. Sjt. Pyerelal who was recently arrested in Hapur has been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1000 fine or in default to undergo a further imprisonment for one month.

Srimati Draupdi Devi who was arrested at Ghaziabad recently for defiance of section 144 was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine. She too has been placed in "C" class.

HOUSE SEARCHES.

Simultaneous house searches were carried on by the local police this morning at the residences of about 8 prominent Congressmen of the City. Some documents dealing with alleged Congress activities have been taken away by the police.

ALLAHABAD CONGRESS BULLETIN

Press Seized And Cocked

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

The police are reported to have seized a small printing press alleged to be used for printing Congress Bulletins and Notices, found hidden behind a temple in the city, in a small room used by worshippers. The police have been on the search for the press for sometime and are stated to have succeeded at last in locating it and have locked up the place.

In connection with the procession in Allahabad city on January 5 Mr. Bimalchand Mittra and four others were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Five persons were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each for announcing meetings by bugle and nineteen villagers were sentenced for offences under the Ordinances to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Jailed For Defying Order.

BANGALORE, Jan. 18.

15 persons defied an order under Section 144, in station limits to-day, and were arrested and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

This makes a total of 42 arrests since the 3rd instant.—A. P.

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At The Capitol

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ADDITIONS TO FRANCHISE COMMITTEE?

R. T. C. Working Committee To Meet

It is expected that the first meeting of the Working Committee of the Round Table Conference will be called by H. E. the Viceroy by the 28th instant.

According to political circles there is the likelihood of one or two more members being added to the Franchise Committee. An early announcement may be expected on the subject.—A.P.

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Gems From British Diehard Press

"GOOD THING THAT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. OF INDIAN POPULATION ARE ILLITERATE."

(BY AIR MAIL.)

Under the caption "Keep Them Out" The "Evening News" of January 6, writes:—

Intelligent can Britons feel nothing but satisfaction that the Indian Government is taking such rigorous steps to demonstrate that it, and not Gandhi or his Congress, is to rule India.

The vigour is belated and the task before Lord Willingdon the more difficult in consequence; but that is not his fault.

Meanwhile the more sentimental radical organs, and other equally soapy without the excuse of being radical, have changed their tune. The Mahatma, to whose apotheosis, when he arrived for the Round Table Conference, they lent their columns to such purpose that their readers were left wondering whether a reincarnation of Solomon and Buddha rolled into one had not come among them, is no longer the darling of the defeatist gods.

A few weeks ago they were abusing in terms of self-righteous reproof their contemporaries who dared to demand the restoration of firm British rule in India.

To-day they view the spectacle of Gandhi, their erstwhile idol tending his inseparable goat in the Yervada gaol compound with something almost approaching equanimity. We may be sure, nevertheless, that they are only awaiting an excuse to be at it again.

Meanwhile it is a good thing that 95 per cent. of the Indian population "are" illiterate, for if they really thought of Gandhi in the role supplied to him by meddlesome sentimentalists in this country and not as the mischievous and untrustworthy little politician they know him to be, the task before Lord Willingdon would be well-nigh hopeless.

That task, at the moment, involves more than suppressing the revolutionary activities of the Congress. It must involve, if it is to be properly accomplished, the suspension of the various committees and sub-committees, either in India or on their way there, charged with the futile task of themselves making, or entreating others to make, a further song and dance about Indian self-government.

The two things simply cannot go on together. To re-establish firm British rule in India is impossible while at the same time official or self-elected bodies are roaming around, here, there, and everywhere, talking about how British rule in India can best be changed into something else.

In particular, any self-appointed busybodies who arrive in India with the intention, as the "Manchester Guardian" euphemistically puts it, of "throwing their weight into the effort of conciliation between Government and Congress' should be promptly packed off to "study with goodwill and discernment" the domestic arrangements of the Andaman Islands—an ideal place, as we see it, for a protracted symposium between themselves and the Congress leaders.

It would be better, of course, for the British Government to give an earnest of its intention to back up Lord Willingdon by informing the Indian Conciliation Group or the Friends of India or whatever they are pleased to call themselves that the supply of available passports has run out.

Perhaps that is too much to expect of a coalition Government. It should be made clear, however, either by the Indian Government itself or by the India Office here, that while the task of suppressing widespread sedition in India is in hand all forms of public chatter, official or otherwise, about Indian self-determination will be severely frowned upon.

"MORNING POST'S" DISCOVERY

"GANDHI AND FRIENDS EXPECT TO CONTINUE TO DIRECT REBELLION FROM POONA GAOL."

The "Morning Post" has a few words to say to "timid" Britishers on the "Peace of India":—

Those timid people who breathed fears of the dreadful things which would happen if the law were enforced in India, must be agreeably disappointed. A general calm, almost a sign of relief, follows upon the arrest of Gandhi and his fellow-Congressmen. The prisoners themselves find satisfaction in an easy martyrdom, and, except for a general scuttle to hide funds, and "hartals" in some of the larger cities, the reaction has been such as we usually find when firmness is shown by a Government. The Ordinances of the Governor-General, and the measures taken by the Provincial Government (except in Bombay, which seems incurably weak), are admirably designed for the pacification of the country. We have already expressed a respectful admiration for the quiet and patient manner in which Lord Willingdon has proceeded to restore respect for the law and the injured prestige of the Administration. And, we have added our certain knowledge that his Excellency has had the staunch support of the Secretary of State for India.

We see that some of our Liberal newspapers, which did not even cheep when Mr. Cosgrave promulgated a far more arbitrary ordinance, are inclined to criticise these measures; but we may remind them that these firm measures are (as always) the result of weak policy. The so-called "truce" with Congress involved the release of a horde of ruffians, the hirelings of organised anarchy, who were spread about the villages in Congress pay, and proceeded to establish by methods of terrorism, a sort of alternative government. They tortured villagers to enforce subscriptions or to compel non-payment of taxes; they massacred (as in Cawnpore) Mohammedans who refused to close their shops to British trade or to go into mourning for the execution of the murderer of a British official. These murderers grew bolder with the increasing prestige of their patrons, and many good men paid with their lives for the weakness of British policy. Lord Willingdon is changing all that; he is restoring the security of the subject and the peace of India, and is thereby conferring upon its people the greatest of all benefits —freedom under the law. This explains the general relief with which these arrests have been greeted. We are glad to see that picketing has been made illegal, and we hope the ordinance will be rigorously enforced. These pickets are directed against our good friends, the Mohammedans, who insist upon dealing in British cloth. If they are not protected, communal tension will be apt to break again into riot and bloodshed.

It is evident that Gandhi and his friends expect to be allowed to continue to direct the rebellion from Poona Gaol, and it is indeed impossible to prevent communications from passing out of an Indian prison. There is an excellent climate in the Seychelles, and it would be wise policy to transport these prisoners out of India. It is also important that those rich men who have been openly patronising sedition for their own benefit should be severely dealt with. They have used Gandhi and the boycott as their tools to the end of enriching themselves by the injury of British trade, and they should be made to repent their share in that conspiracy. We hope it may be found possible to seize the funds as well as punish the patrons of rebellion. Let us make no mistake in this matter; Great Britain in India is confronted with a formidable foe, skilful in method, and implacable in purpose, which is nothing less than the complete destruction of British power; if we cannot always see the hand we can detect the brain of Moscow in the design. In proceeding against Congress and its leaders the Government have taken the first step for safety and security of their servants and of the teeming masses of India.

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SUGGESTION FOR BETTER ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY.

(By Dr. D. L. DUBEY, Ph.D. (Lond.) Meerut College.)

Separate institutions are existing or have been recommended for the finance of foreign trade, internal trade, industries and agriculture. But no financial organisation exists in the country to meet the capital requirements of public bodies in India, which now amount to some 45 crores of rupees annually. It is proposed that a Board of National Investments should be established in the country to take over the banking and investment functions that are now discharged by the Finance Department of the Government of India. The creation of this Board will mean a step forward in the direction of decentralisation in financial matters. It will avoid sweeping money off the money market which now occurs owing to the open market borrowing operations of the Government. Its presence will insure a better administration of all the branches of the Indian public debt. The Credit Foncier in France and Zemska Banka in CzechoSlovakia undertake to perform some similar functions. They supply long term funds to major industries and finance the local bodies.

SCOPE OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

"The problems of finance", says the Macmillan Committee Report, "underlie the whole field of human activities." Yet it is a most difficult problem to hammer out the right type of financial institutions for a community. The growth and type of financial institutions in a country very much depend upon the economic structure of the society there. If we take the sphere of banking as an instance in point, we find that essentially the needs of all communities are the same, namely, the provision for long-and-short-term finance of trade, industry and agriculture, and availability of capital for transport purposes and other public works. But how widely different are the institutions in different countries that meet the same requirements! Finance and financial problems are just like a living organism and its nervous system. There is some sort of scientific arrangement by which the whole organisation is regulated and controlled. If we picture to ourselves, a tree representing the banking position in India, we shall find that it is something lop-sided. While there are banks for internal and foreign trade of the country, there are no institutions for short or long-term requirements of industry and agriculture. There is no central feeding. There is no regular organisation in the country to meet the growing requirements of money for purposes for which, or good or for evil, the State in India has, by force of circumstances, become responsible. A Central Reserve Bank has been proposed. Industrial Banks have been suggested and Land Mortgage Banks have been recommended. Similarly, other institutions have been favoured to undertake exchange business. But, to my mind, no serious attention appears to have been paid to the most important requirement of the community, namely, the necessity of an institution to finance the numerous requirements of public bodies in India.

OVER-BURDENED FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The State in India has many socialistic tendencies. It carries on many industrial and financial operations which are done elsewhere by private individuals and separate institutions. The Government has a very great responsibility upon its shoulders that it has to find funds for the construction of railways, feeding of provinces, advances to Indian States and loans to harbours, municipal corporations and numerous other bodies and individuals. It was estimated by Sir Basil Blackett in 1924 that the loan requirements of public bodies in India—including the borrowings of the Government of India as well as the direct loans raised by provinces and local bodies—amount to some Rs. 45 crores annually. I have made computations in another way and the result is the same. The most surprising thing is that though year after year this large amount of money has to come out of the money market and savings of the community are required to flow into long-term permanent requirements of the State, all this is done without the existence of a proper institution for this purpose. Special organisations are always necessary in order to deal with the supply of savings or of borrowings of a special character, and with a view to linking up the flow of permanent savings with the demand for them for special purposes. Yet the task here in India has fallen on the shoulders of the Finance Department. In no other important country in the world is the Exchequer so overburdened with multifarious functions of a wide character. Yet the Finance Department of the Government of India is the most ill-equipped department for the purpose of efficiently discharging all those functions. If a Reserve Bank is created in this country, it will be possible to hand over to it the control of currency, exchange reserves, balances and remittance operations. But will the Government continue to carry on the vast transactions of a banking character which they now do? The necessity for a separate organisation for the latter purpose too, therefore, appears to be very obvious. Consequently it is suggested that a Board of National Investments should be established in India.

A BOARD OF NATIONAL INVESTMENTS.

On an examination of the present banking and investment operations of the Government of India we find that so far as this part of the work is concerned, the Government has to perform two important functions, namely, borrowing money on the one hand and lending it on the other. It is suggested that this work should be taken over from the Finance Department of the Government of India and entrusted to a new Board. The work of future financing of the numerous beneficiaries now helped by the Government borrowing system should also be handed over to the same institution. A separate body created only for this purpose, financial integrity of whose dealings will be guaranteed by the Government of India, will discharge these operations in a much more efficient manner than what is done at the present moment. "There are many funds, deposits, balances and reserves in India—such as the proceeds of the Postal Cash Certificates and Savings Banks, Provident Funds, Judicial and other deposits, the Famine Insurance Fund, the Railway Depreciation and Reserve Funds, the Sinking Fund contributions of the central and provincial governments, and similar other loanable moneys which now go to assist the general Ways and Means position of the Government of India. It is necessary to separate such interest-bearing funds, intended for investment, from the general Treasury balances, pool them, and entrust the work of their investment and management to the care of an independent body composed of representatives drawn from all the interests concerned. In addition to the investment of the above and other such funds, the proposed organization should arrange for such matters as the issue of direct loans, the conversion and redemption of early maturities, the distribution of loanable funds between the central and provincial governments, the purchase and sale of securities, and the creation of facilities for the sale of sterling paper in India and submit an annual report to the Treasury giving an account of its activities. The usual practice in Great Britain is to do all borrowing through the Treasury and the Bank of England, and to arrange part repayment through the National Debt Commission. But there is a great deal to be said for the co-ordination of borrowing, reborrowing and repayment functions, and their transfer to a separate independent body."

REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD.

There are some very important points that can be urged in favour of the adoption of the course recommended above. In the first place, borrowing for the requirements of others is not essentially a governmental or administrative function. On the other hand, it unnecessarily brings the Government into the arena of controversy. Government's borrowing operations in the post-war period have been subjected to very severe public criticism. It is, therefore, only in the fitness of things that the Government should not, if it can help it, any longer remain directly responsible for such activities. The difficulty is that with such crude organization as the Government has now got at its disposal, its financial activities in the money market have tended to become a bug-bear to all those interests that require funds for other purposes. There appears to be too much of Government borrowing and all—or almost all its concentrated at a few commercial centres where money is equally urgently needed for other operations. The most natural result of these open market operations of the Government is that commercial and industrial interests are frequently starved for money. The new Board will so operate on the market as not to unduly strain the resources of any particular section of the community or locality.

SPLITTING UP OF THE INDIAN PUBLIC DEBT.

Then the question of the public debt of India has been a target of fierce and bitter attacks in the country in the last decade. I do not want to tread on the road to controversy, but so far as the present position of the public debt of the Government is concerned, out of a total of Rs. 1,171,96 crores of interest-bearing obligations on the 31st March, 1931, as much as Rs. 937.14 or 80 per cent, were covered by the interest-bearing assets; there were cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account to the extent of Rs. 35 crores, and only some Rs. 199.34 crores had no tangible assets against them. I am clearly of the opinion that the assets and liabilities of the investment section of the debt should be placed beyond the region of political controversy. Whether more loans are granted in the future for the construction of irrigation works, or for 'taqavi' loans, or for financing co-operative societies or for occasionally helping maor national industrial concerns, or the policy of spending more money on the construction of railways is continued, will depend upon the choice of the future Federal Government. The point is that these investment transactions should not be directly carried on by the State. The most important step, therefore, that the new Board will be called upon "to take will be to split up the whole of the Indian Public Debt among the railways, provinces, native states, harbours, municipal corporations and other borrowing bodies that now bank with the Government of India, to fix up periods for the redemption of their debts of different kinds, to arrange for interest and sinking funds to come from these bodies directly to its own account and to provide for the extinction of the unproductive debt out of the general revenues of the Central Government. The total amount of money thus received will not be lost—it will still be available for the capital requirements of pubic bodies. But the step would mean the co-ordination of all the functions connected with the administration of the Indian public debt."

An institution like the one we have suggested would help in gradually standardizing the rates at and conditions under which loans are assigned to different borrowing institutions such as the railways, the provinces, and other public bodies. According to the present practice, different considerations govern the determination of the rates of interest charged on advances made by the Government of India to different classes of borrowers. According to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1927-28. "the rate of interest charged on advances to Government servants, has been fixed for the present at 5 per cent., while the rate charged on loans and advances to Indian States, public bodies and persons, etc., is normally 6 per cent., though it is occasionally varied for special reasons. The rate of interest charged by the Government of India to the Provincial Loan Funds is determined with reference to the cost of new borrowings to the Government of India from time to time." It is stated, however, in the same publication that "the rate of interest charged on advances to the Provincial Loans Fund during 1927-28 was 4-3/4 per cent." The rate of interest paid by the Commercial Departments came to 5.38 per cent. in the year 1927-28. There is, therefore, a 'prima facie' case for some sort of standardization of the rates of interest to be charged from the borrowing clientele of the Central Government.

With command over large funds received from the lending departments, and with other incoming resources, the new institution would, on certain occasions be in a position to dictate favourable borrowing terms to the money market on its own capital issues. All the materials for the framework of a body similar to the National Investment Board, which has been recommended for Great Britain in the report of the Liberal Industrial Enquiry, already exist in India. There is a considerable amount of co-ordinated borrowing by the Central Government for all purposes, there is the nucleus of the fund for administration by such a body in the form of the Provincial Loans Fund set up for the purpose of granting loans to the provinces, which is financed from funds raised by the Central Government, there are the investing departments, and there are the departments that need borrowed funds. What we urge is merely a transfer of all these banking and investment functions from the hands of the Finance Department of the Government of India to the care of a separate organization working under the close control of the Treasury. "I look forward to the day," said Sir Basil Blackett in foreshadowing future developments in the working of the Provincial Loans Funds, "when the Fund may be administered by an Indian body corresponding to the National Debt Commissioners, or the Public Works Loan Commissioners of England, and the money required for advances from the Fund raised in the open market by the controlling body, on the security of the assets of the Fund. It is too early yet to say when such a development, though it may already be foreseen, will materialize. I am confident, however, that considerable benefits will accrue to the finances of India when the day comes on which the advances made by the Central Government to the Provincial Governments will be excluded from the Public Debt of the Government of India in the same way as advances made on the guarantee of the British Treasury to public bodies in the United Kingdom are excluded from the British Public Debt. Not only these advances to the Provincial Governments, but also the Railway Debt of the Government of India may ultimately be separated from the ordinary debt, and raised, subject perhaps to a Government of India guarantee, not on the general credit of the revenues of India, but on the security of the assets of the Provincial Loans Fund and of the railway undertakings of the State, respectively. The true facts regarding the public debt of India would be less obscure than they are and the facilities for raising new capital would be widened."

Almost similar views have been expressed by the Indian Statutory Commission. Referring to the standardization of the regulations for provincial loans, and the co-ordination of their borrowings the Simon Commission propose that there should be set up in India a Provincial Loan Council, consisting of the Finance Member of the Government of India and the Finance Ministers of the provinces.

It is of some interest in this connection to point out that both the majority and minority reports of the Acworth Committee thought that the present agency for the issue of Government loans requires to be organized much more thoroughly and on a much wider basis. The new institution can achieve a twofold purpose. It can finance local bodies as well as important industries. The Credit Foncier in France and Zemska Banka in Czecho-Slovakia supply long-term funds for industries and finance local bodies. The Board of National Investments will thus be very helpful to the major local bodies that now sometimes experience some difficulty in raising the necessary amount of money or can raised it at a high rate of interest. There is a great deal of overlapping and wastage of public funds in these borrowing operations.

"A body like the one the establishment of which we are suggesting, ready to finance all important local bodies and agreeing to receive payment in the form of annuities including interest and sinking-fund payments spread over a period of years appropriate to the character of the loan expenditure, would avoid the considerable waste due to the present overlapping and a great deal of the inconvenience that is frequently faced by the borrowing institutions.

It would not only perform the functions of propaganda and publicity as to the true position of the Indian Public Debt, but would serve to maintain confidence in the minds of external and internal investors by a judicious discharge of the work assigned to it. Such an institution could, also, effect a desirable separation between the commercial and the unsecured debt, a step that would lead to the avoidance of political controversies as regards any section of public debt."

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.

Argenfels Lamberg, Hamburg.
Grange Parle Horton, Hamburg.
Seikai Maru Sugiyor. Red Sea Port.
Bandra Forsyth Busrah.
Gambada Brown Calcutta.

LOADING.

Jan. 19.

Steamer Nirvana for Calcutta.
Steamer Favorit for Rangoon.
Steamer Olivbank for New York.

SS "Argenfels":—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Argenfels" will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

SS "Grange Park":—The Graham T. Coy's steamer "Grange Park" will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

SS "Bandra":—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Bandra", will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

SS "Gambada":—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Gambada", will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 19.

2 Ranpura 9331 London 23-1. M. M. and Co.
3 Nippon 2521; Antwerp; 21-1. L. Edwards Ltd.
4 Tarantia, 3098. Glasgow, 25-1, G. Trading Co.
5 Durenda, 4450, London 20/1. M M. and Co.
6 C/ Lahore 4463, Karachi 22-1, K Nixon & Co.
8 Chinkoa 3295, Karachi, 20/1, M M & Co.
11 Sumatra, 3651, Genoa, 22-1 L T and M Ital.
12 Nurjehan 3379 NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
13 Querimba 4772 Rangoon 20-1 M M and Co.
15 Aquileia 4036, Genoa. 26/1, L T and M I.
16 Argenfels 3540, Rotterdam. 19-1, L. E.
17 Karanja. 4646, Durban, 27-1 M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Ranee, 3143, Calcutta, 22/1 T. Morrison & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877 P Gulf, 20/1, M M & Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busrah, 22-1, M M and Co.
6 Hankow Maru, 2524, Kobe, 22/1 N Y Kaisha.
7 Clan Macbride. 3009, Cochin, 20-1, J Finlay and Co.
8 Grangepark, 3172, Dunkirk, 19-1 G. Trading Co.
10-11 Shinnoh Maru, 3582, Japan, 23/1 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Gambada, 3252, Calcutta, 20-1 M M and Co.
14 Havre Maru 3540 Kobe. N F. O S Kaisha.
15 Marly 656. Bhavnagar, 19-1, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Fager, 651, Bangkok; 20-1; F F C and Co.
B Sophine Maria; M'Coast; 22-1; Merchant T. N. Co.
C Nirvana, NF; 20-1, M M and Co.
H Lalita 302 Karachi 20-1, Malbar Steamship Co.
M. Sarasvati 443, NF; NF; B T N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 22|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, 30|1, M. M. and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 27-1 G T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Teneriffe, 16|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Murienfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
Sturnfels, 17|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gange, 20|1, L. T. Co.

FROM NEW YORK
Olivebank, 21-1, F F Campbell Co.

City of Christania, 26|1, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2, F. F. Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Mirzapore, 26-1, P & O S N Co.
Canag Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Kango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, O. S. Kaisha.
Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 15|1, P. and O. S. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, N. Y. O. S. Kaisha.

FROM BRINDISI.
Comorin, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 30|1 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 23-1 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 24-1, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia 25-1, G T Co.
C|o. Shanghai, 14-1, J F Co.
Grange Park, 19|1, G T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Acquileia, 26|1, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, 19|1, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Kidderpore, 16|1 M A S N.
Hankow Maru 22-1, N Y Kaisha.
Shimo Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bandra, 20|1 M M & Co.
Varela, 23|1 M M & Co,
FOR RANGOON.
Querimba, 20-1, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Ranee, NF, T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of Lahore, NF K N Co.
FOR MARMAGOA.
Clan Macbride, 19|1, J F Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, NF, T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanjia, 27|1, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, M. M. and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.
C|o Shanghai, J F Co.
Grange Park F J Co.
FOR GENOA.
Acquileia, M Italiana.
FOR MARMAGOA.
Clan MacBride, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Hankow Maru N Y Kaisha.
Shimoh Maru, O S Kaisha.
FROM BUSRAH.
Bandra M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Querimba, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Ranee T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanjia, M M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager, F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
SS Khosrou G.L.D. 18-1-32.
SS Bandra G.L.D. 18-1-32.
(Boats Am. Cotton) Sumatra G.L.D. 18-1-32.
SS Marly G.L.D. 18-1-32.
SS Parvati G.L.D. 18-1-32.
SS Bahadur G.L.D. 18-1-32.
SS Netravati G.L.D. 19-1-32
SS City of Lahore G.L.D. 18-1-32
SS Aquileia C.L.D. 18/1/32.

EXPORTS.

For London SS "Ranpura":—23 bales animal skin, R Harilal & Bros.; 5 bales animal skin, A L Hassam; 7 bales animal skin A K A Rahul; 10 bales animal skin H A Amin; 5 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co.; 8 bales woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 25 cases bristles, B P Hayley Ltd.; 120 cases britles W H Brady & Co.

For Marseilles:—1260 bags groundnuts, L Drugfad and Co.; 800 bags groundnuts, M Bhuta and Co.

For Liverpool SS "Tarantia":—24 bales wool raw, R Harilal and Bros.; 32 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 20 bales cotton thread waste. L. O. Vora.

For Philadelphia:—168 cks. goat skin, Brisker Coy.

For Liverpool City of Lahore:—924 bags myrabollam, T. Dharamsi and Co.; 232 bags linseed cakes, New Moffussil Co.; 3159 bags groundnut cakes, Straass and Co.; 704 bags myrabollum H. Radheshyam and Co.

For Glasgow:—2090 bags linseed oil cakes, A. Baldevdas.

For Hamburg SS "Nippon":—1260 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 608 bags linseed, Straass and Co.; 1290 bags jowari, K Devchand & Co.; 300 bags groundnut cakes, A. Oomerbhoy; 75 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal and Co.

For Antwerp:—2650 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 1260 bags groundnut oil cakes, 1370 bags castor seed, 2656 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Rotterdom:—988 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 774 bags jowari, K Devchand and Co.; 3840 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand and Co.; 4000 bags groundnut cakes, 1280 bags linseed cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 1350 bags groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.

For Copenhagen:—25 bales cotton thread waste, M. Chandulal and Co.

For Rotterdom SS "Grange Park":—1020 bags groundnut cakes. A. Abdul Sabis.

For Antwerp SS "Arzenfels":—2037 bags groundnut cakes. A. Oomerbhoy.

For Genoa SS "Aquileia":—29 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ld.; 55 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner and Co.; 600 ton old iron G. Gabriel.

For Marseilles SS "Sumatra":—1968 bags grounddnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Suez:—100 bales cotton piece goods, Manchester Mill.

For Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.

For Nagasaki SS "Shinnoh Maru":—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Vakharia and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe SS "Hankow Maru":—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi and Co.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

From Trieste SS "Moncaleira", Agents L. Triestino:—71 cases iron screws; 392 cases bolts and nuts, 174 cases hollow-glassware; 200 cases wire; 360 cases paper; 105 bales hemp yarn; 50 bags diamond glucose; 2525 bags starch; 100 cases beer; 182 cases shoes; 172 cases pipes; 20 cases boneglue; 868 cases glassware.

From Venice:—12 cases paper; 58 cases glass-heads.

From Bari:—200 bags almonds.

From Patrasso:—25 bundle currents.

From Mozambique SS "Karanja", Agents M M and Co:—9369 bags cashao nuts; 99 bags napupa seed.

From Daresalam:—125 bags gum; 29 bags old metal; 807 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—938 bales cloves; 25 bales cloves stems.

From Momoassa:—2162 bags cashao nuts; 1000 bags soda ash; 287 bags potatoes; 1092 bales cotton.

From Genoa SS "Aquileia" Agents M. Italiana:—320 cases cotton goods; 12 cases vermouth; 40 cases marconie; 26 cases mineral water; 120 cases camphor; 129 cases cotton and art silk goods; 145 cases art silk yarn; 49 cases plaids; 273 cases machinery.

From Naples:—2552 bags garlic; 125 bags chestnuts; 50 cases carol screws; 60 cases art silk yarn.

From Port Said:—64 cases glassware; 25 cases wine; 15 cases lemons.

From Aden:—150 pkg. silk; 20 bags gum Arabic; 7 bags gum Talah; 14 bags gum hesabore; 121 bags moong; 9 bags garlic.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 19.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 54-2.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 85.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 83-4.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 60-12.

4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 92.

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 68/12.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 79/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 90-8.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 79/10.

6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 94-10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 91/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100-14.

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 101-4.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 58.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 72.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92-8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92-8.

Tone of Market:—Very Steady.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet China and India bought and sold.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery. May Opening Rs. 36/15 Lowest Rs. 36/5 Closing Rs. 36/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 40/- Highest Rs. 40/8/6 Closing Rs. 40/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribber lb. Spot 3-1|8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 18.

March	6.78
May	6.93
July	7.11
October	7.35
December	7.52

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 18.

January	6.69
March	6.76
Middling Spot	6.68

NEW YORK.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 10-35 a.m.—	
March	6.81
May	6.97
July	7.12
New York. Noon Call.—	
March	6.80
May	6.97
July	7.14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 18.
Bales.

Day's Receipts Receipts at all U. S. Ports	42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	27,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 18.

January	7.00
March	7.15
May	7.34
July	7.50
October	7.71
November	7.77
December	7.86
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.35

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 18.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.30
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.42
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.54
Oomra, Good	5.02
Oomra, Fully Good	5.12
Oomra, Fine	5.27
Bengal, Good	4.77
Bengal, Fully Good	4.87
Bengal, Fine	4.97
Scinde, Fully Good,	4.87
Scinde, Fine	4.97
Scinde, Superfine	5.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 18.

	Opening	Closing.
January, 1932		5.25
February, 1932		5.23
March, 1932	5.10	5.21
April 1932		5.20
May, 1932	5.09	5.19
June, 1932		5.19
July, 1932	5.08	5.19
August, 1932		5.20
September, 1932		5.21
October, 1932	5.11	5.21
November, 1932		5.23
December, 1932		5.26
January, 1933		5.27
Middling Spot		5.46

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 18.
Silver—China and India bought and sold. Market is quiet.

Spot	18-15|16
Forward	19-1|8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 18.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £5-18-8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 18.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-9|16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 month 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills. 6 months 6-7|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 18.
T T London on Berlin 14.75.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.62-1|2.
T T London on Brussels 24.91.
T T London on Madrid 41.12.
T T London on Milan 69.18.
T T London on Berne 17.78.
T T London on Paris 88.34.
T T London on Prague 117.00.
T T London on New York (closing rate) 3.47-1|4.

LONDON SOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 18.
Chartered Bank of India A. & China £12.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100-1|2.
P & O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-1|8
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent £75-1|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £38-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £47-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £55-1|2.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £75.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent £55.
War Loan 5 per cent £97-3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92.

THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT
THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH

Sedan (4-door, 3-Window)

WITH the announcement of the New Chrysler-Plymouth, a new leader appears in the field of low-priced cars. For with its many revolutionary engineering developments, the new Chrysler-Plymouth completely outclasses every other car in its price class.

The New Chrysler-Plymouth leads with *Floating Power* which eliminates body and chassis vibration. It leads with the *Easy-Shift Transmission* which being in constant mesh enables the operator to shift from second to high and back without noise or clashing gears at speeds up to 35 and 45 miles an hour.

The New Chrysler-Plymouth in the low-priced field leads with *Free Wheeling*—that epochal development in smooth, easy driving and economy. It leads with *56 Horse-power*, which gives a top speed of over 65 miles per hour and ample power for sand or heavy roads.

The New Chrysler-Plymouth leads with Hydraulic Brakes—self-equalizing, internal-expanding, weatherproof—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness. It leads with *Safety-Steel Bodies*—welded into virtually one piece for safety and permanent freedom from annoying rattles and squeaks.

The New Chrysler-Plymouth—"The Smoothness of an Eight with the Economy of a Four." Drive it and prove these things to yourself.

Telegrams: "AREWEN" SOLE AGENTS:— Telephone No. 40969.

THE NEW ERA MOTORS Ltd.,

Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupatty, BOMBAY.

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan. 18.

Copper, Brazlers, £55.	
Yellow Metal, 244-1|4.	
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£13-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£9-1|8.
Tin, English Ingots	£143-1|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
London, Jan. 18.
Demand Bills ..... 347.00.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 18.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, ton:—No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull ton.
Jan|Feb. sellers £12-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull|Continent).
Jan|Feb. sellers £12-12-6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Jan. 18.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1|8.

LINSEED.
London, Jan. 18.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.—Jan|Feb. sellers £11.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton.—Jan|Feb. paid and buyers £8-13-9.
Linseed, Bombay, London, ton.—Jan|Feb. sellers £11-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 18.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—Feb|Apl sellers 14|4-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—May|Aug sellers 15|7-1|2.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 18.
Rosario Santa Fe, per lb. cargoes.—January sellers 26|-.
Barletta Russo, per lb. cargoes.—Jan|Feb. sellers 25|3.
Wheat South Australian, parcels.—Jan|Feb. buyers 26|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels.—May|June nominal 33|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Jan. 18.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 2.
C. & F. Calcutta.—Jan|Mar. per cwt. 8|9.
C. & F. Bombay.—Jan|Mar. per cwt. 8|9 1|2 nominal.
C. and F. Karachi.—Jan|Mar, per cwt. 8|9-1|2 nominal.

For Lady Readers only

Ask your husband to purchase for you CREPES, MULMULS, LONGCLOTHS, etc., bearing the following mark :—

Rawasons Textile Regd.

HALL MARK of Pure Swadeshi Cloth

Fancy Shades to Suit your nicest tastes

RATES VERY MODERATE.

BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS,

Chandra Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY No. 2.

Also At

Katra Ahluwalia, AMRITSAR. Nayakatra, Chandni Chowk, DELHI.
Laxmi Cloth Market, LAHORE & Cloth Market, DELHI.
5, McMahon Market, QUETTA. 174, Harrison Rd. CALCUTTA

INDIAN EMPIRE REVIEW.

Die-hards Start Monthly Journal.

The Indian Empire Society has decided to discontinue the issue of pamphlets and to publish instead a monthly journal. The first number reflects with fidelity the views of an organization which has Mr. Churchill for its principal star (though he is not a member of its council) surrounded by a galaxy of men who served in high places in India, mostly in pre-War days, when conditions were so much less difficult and complex than in these times. Lord Sumner, the president, writes with his accustomed force and skill in criticism of the Round Table Conference and of the "paper safeguards" which are proposed under the Federal scheme. Lord Sydenham discusses the Conference in pessimistic vein. Sir Verney Lovett condemns the transfer of law and order in Indian provinces which was recommended by the Simon Commission and constitutes part of the scheme of the Round Table Conference. For some reason his article alone is varied by frequent recourse to heavy black type by way of emphasis.—"Times Literary Supplement."

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

From H. M. Mint To His Majesty's Guest House.

MORE BATCHES OF PICKETERS SENTENCED

Magistrate Passes Deterrant Sentence On Loiterers

Fourteen persons and two women were arrested near H. M.'s Mint on Tuesday morning picketing the entry of gold or silver. Four persons were also arrested by the police for loitering near the place of picketing contravening the order of the Commissioner of Police. They were all convicted except one Bengali, who charged with loitering near the place of picketing, apologised. He was acquitted. The first batch was arrested at 12-30 p.m. near the Mint and were placed immediately before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were (1) Krishna Maruti, (2) Pandurang Vasudeo and (3) Narayan Tukaram. Sergeant Rimmer giving evidence against the accused said the accused were standing near the Mint Gate and dissuading the people from going in. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

ANOTHER BATCH CONVICTED.

Another batch was then placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were (1) Shantibai Gopinath (2) Virchand Panachand (3) Gulab Mohmed Abdul Karim and (4) Bhavan Dhondu.

A Sub Inspector who arrested the accused stated that as soon as he arrested the three accused, the woman picket took their place, and began to picket. She was also arrested.

In their statement, the accused stated, that they were not concerned with the coming in or going out of the men in the Mint, but only with the entry of gold or silver in the Mint.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

VICTORIA DRIVEN BACK.

A third batch of volunteers was then placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were (1) Shantibai (2) Maruti Sakharam (3) Babu Ragunath and (4) Pandurang Sabaji.

Sergeant Rimmer said a victoria was going to the mint on Tuesday, when the accused told something to the men sitting in the victoria and it was driven back.

The accused stated that they were hardly five minutes at the gate when they were arrested.

The magistrate held that the object of the accused must have been to dissuade customers with gold from going into the Mint. Moreover, the accused had admitted the same. He, therefore, sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

DEFIANCE OF COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

The next case falls under a different category and is the first of its kind in the city. The accused, in this case were members of the public, who were arrested for disobeying the police order, asking the public not to gather in crowds near places where picketing was being carried on.

Four persons arrested this morning near the Mint were charged before the Magistrate. Their names are:—

Eknath Pandurang, Narayan Ganpat, Mahomed Usman and Roy Mohan Ghose.

The first two accused pleaded guilty, while others pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Rimmer, stated that the first two accused asked the people not to move, even though they were asked by the police to disperse. The last accused was standing near the footpath, and when asked to move, he began to read a newspaper but afterwards the accused stated that he was deaf and expressed regret. However, he was arrested.

The second assused said that Sergeant Rimmer, on seeing him said raised his finger and called him whistling "Su, Su". He was then arrested.

The last accused stated that he was standing near Marshall and Sons, and that he was deaf and did not hear the police orders. He expressed regret.

DETERRENT SENTENCE

The Magistrate, in passing orders observed that the object of the Commissioner's order was not to allow the public to collect together near places where picketing was carried on, thereby indirectly assisting the pickets. In spite of the order, people were collecting in crowds, and it was therefore necessary to give a deterrent sentence to give a salutary warning to the public.

The first two accused were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous and fine of Rs. 50 and the third accused to 6 months' rigorous. The last accused was acquitted.

BANDRA CONVICTIONS.

Volunteers Jailed.

PLAINTIFFS' PLEA FOR PASSING DECREE.

Mr. L. B. Mantri, Secretary of Rashtronnaty Yuvak Sangh, Chinchavli, was arrested on 17th instant at 7 p. m. at Malad. He was tried, and was given 6 months' R. I. on 18th instant, by the City Magistrate of Bandra.

MRS. CHINOY JAILED.

Mrs. Kantaben M. Chinoy was arrested on 18th instant at her residence at Malad. She was tried and given 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300 in default 1 month more, by the City Magistrate of Bandra.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Three volunteers of Vile Parle Chavni were arrested on Tuesday at Malad. They were sent up for 3 years to Borstal School by the City Magistrate of Bandra.

VOLUNTEER JAILED FOR ANNOUNCING PICKETING

For announcing by the beat of a drum that picketing was going on near the Mint, Dattatraya Ramchandra, a volunteer, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks further imprisonment. The accused was arrested near Navi Wadi by the police. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT PHYSICIAN FAILS.

Adventurer And Accomplices Escape.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

A stranger entered the dispensary late last night of Ramnarain Misra, a physician practising indigenous system of medicine in Ganeshganj, annd made certain purchases. When the price was demanded the man whipped out a revolver from his pocket and attempted to shoot Mr. Misra. He was, however, overpowered and the weapon was taken away from him. He and two others who were waiting outside nevertheless managed to escape.

Misra received some injuries in the course of the struggle. It is reported that the revolver belongs to a police sub-inspector. It was stolen in January 1930 when the officer was on special duty in Lucknow in connection with the Viceroy's visit.

To-day's arrests for defiance of Orders total 11.—A. P.

6,000 Textile Workkers Strike.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Barcelona.—6000 textile operatives have struck.—Reuter.

A CLASH IN SPAIN.

3 Killed And Several Injured In Firing.

35 LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 18

Bilbao.—Following a clash between Socialist and Republican supporters and the Traditionalist opponents of the new regime in Spain, a mob of Socialists and Republicans stoned and aatempted to set fire to two Catholic newspaper offices, and a convent. The Traditionalists fired on their attackers, killing there, while several persons including two policemen were wounded.

Infantry was called out and 35 Traditionalist leaders were arrested.

The Socialists and Republicans have called a general strike as a protest against the action of the Traditionalists, and all activities have been brought to a standstill. Shops are closed and streets are deserted.—Reuter.

(Bilbao is a seaport in North Spain, and Capital of the Basque Province of Viscaya.)

BOMBS THROWN INTO BARRACKS.

Strikers Disarm Carabinners.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Valencia.—Two bombs were thrown into barracks of the civil guard. Two carabinners were disarmed by the strikers in a affray in connection with the strike of metal workers' at Sagunto.—Reuter.

WORLD'S LARGEST PASSENGER PLANE.

Work Stopped Due To Economy Measures.

LONDON, Jan. 18

Economy measures have caused cessation of work in connection with the flying-boat designed to carry 120 passengers on the Trans-Atlantic service to Canada which would have been the largest passenger plane in the world. The Air Ministry states that it is negotiating with a view to the cancellation of the contract.—Reuter's Special.

EXPORT OF INDIAN GOLD.

Its "Benefits."

Although exact details are not available as yet, it is believed that the boat leaving Bombay this week, arriving in England on 15th January, has a further considerable consignment of gold on board. An Eastern banking authority put the figure at a little short of £3,000,000 so that during the first fortnight of the new year nearly £10,000,000 of the metal will arrive from India on three boats. Furthermore, it is known that arrangements have already been made for another large shipment next week, and autorities are convinced that only the beginning of a movement of the greatest importance has been witnessed as yet. Indeed, in certain quarters shipments of at least £75,000,000 are already envisaged for next year. It is, of course, apparent that the outflow of gold from India will continue as long as sterling is depreciated, and, therefore, the premium on gold maintained, but the point arises as to how long it will be before the movement itself brings about an appreciation in sterling.

The suggestion which has been made that the beneficial effect of the shipments upon the international situation is reduced by the fact that a great part of the gold is being used for hoarding purposes, and is, therefore, as sterile as it was before it was sent to Europe, is not supported in some quarters. This gold is leaving a country where it has always served a non-monetary purpose, but it is being transferred to centres where it cannot fail to have some effect on the monetary situation. The importance of this development cannot be exaggerated; these vast shipments must eventually become a very big factor in the international money market and may contribute substantially towards a solution of the monetary crisis.—"Financial Times."

BIRTH CONTROL PRACTICE.

Vatican Paper's Protest

"ALARMING DECREASE IN WHITE POPULATIONS."

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rome.—Why all this talk of birth-control when the statistics shew an alarming downward grade of natality throughout the white populations, while the coloured races on the contrary are increasing," says "The Observatore Romano," the organ of the Vatican, in an article protesting against the suggestion that there are exceptions to the prohibition of birth-control by the catholic church. The article characterises the attitude of Protestants with regard to birth-control as confused, and remarks that "the Lambeth Conference has issued an amoiguous condonement of the practice, and a lady was recently decorated for her work of opening birth-control clinics which are actual agencies of infantacide."

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

Date And Composition Undecided Yet.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Paris.—The date of the Lausanne Conference and the composition of the delegations are still undecided, according to a semi-official French agency. It is not yet known if it will be held or whether the delegates will be Premiers and Finance Ministers, or the latter only or simply experts.—Reuter.

MISTRY ACQUITTED.

High Court Quashes Sentence.

"GIRL'S EVIDENCE FULL OF DISCREPANCIES."

"How could a Magistrate have accepted the girl's evidence full of discrepancies and convicted the accused passes my comprehension," remarked the Chief Justice, while setting aside the conviction and quashing the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 350 passed by Mr. Jungalwalla, the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Dhanjisha Jamshedji Mistri, who was charged with living on the earnings of prostitution. Against this order, the accused had preferred an appeal, which was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court on Tuesday.

The casee for the prosecution was that the accused induced one Meherbai Divecha to allow hed daughter, Shehera, to stay with him at his residence for a week in order to find a suitable husband for her. During her stay it was alleged, she was introduced to one Manek Wadia and a Khoja gentleman, and the accused received money in return.

Counsel for the appellant argued that the girl's evidence should not be believed, as there were many discripancies in it. Regarding her introduction to a Khoja gentleman, she deposed that she had never gone out, with him, and when confronted with her mother's deposition, she admitted having gone out with him, and finally she withdrew everything she had said in the Court regarding him, when questioned about her statement to the police. Her mother's evidence could not be relied upon, as it was from an accomplice, she having been convicted on a similar charge.

The Chief Justice while setting aside the convictions and squashing the sentence, observed that the Lower Court had acted upon the flimsy evidence of the girl and her mother. His Lordship further remarked: "How could a Magistrate have accepted the evidence full of discrepancies and convicted the accused, passess my comprehension."

Mr. Justice Broomfield delivered a concurring judgment. Mr. M. A. F. Coelho with Mr. G. N. Raj appeared for the appellant.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

"Definite Solution Out Of Question."

WILL LAUSANNE CONFERENCE BECOME SUPERFLUOUS?

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Paris.—While negotiations are ctively continuing between the Young Plan signatories with a view to finding the basis of provisional reparations agreement, there is growing opinion in international circles that a definite detailed solution is at present out of question.

According to a semi-official statement France and Britain are nearing an agreement with a view to simply renewing the Hoover moratorium to Germany for a further period of six months a year. Meanwhile America's European debtors who are al Germany's creditors, would, according to the same statement, make a joint declaration demanding identical treatment at the hands of the United States Government as a condition for extension of the moratorium Germany. If agreement could be reached on these lines the Lausane Conference will automatically become at present superfluous since the essence of the problem would not be discussed until the year-end, although a meeting of experts will be desirable to elaborate an agreement for the extension of the moratorium.—Reuter's Special.

IN SPITE OF BAN ON CONGRESS.

Guruvayur Temple Satyagraha Continues.

(From A Correspondent.)

GURUVAYUR. Jan. 15.

The Congress Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee which inaugurated the movement for the admisssion of the non-caste Hindus into the temple at Guruvayur on the 1st November 1931 under the auspices of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, ceased to exist with the dissolution of the latter body on the 5th instant. It was the special desire of Mahatma Gandhi with whose sanction and blessings the campaign was started, that it should continue with unabated vigour. What ever might be the changes in the political fight in British India. The Committee was informed of this view of Mahatmaji by means of communication from Bombay on the eve of his arrest and, the question was immediately considered at a meeting of the workers who agreed with that view and decided to continue the movement.

NEW COMMITTEE FORMED.

Accordingly they formed themselves into a new body called the Guruvayur Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee with Mr. Mannath Padmanabha Pillay as the President and Mr. K. Kelappan as Secretary. Thus Satyagraha is being continued without a break and without any interference. The temple is still closed and hundreds of devotees coming from distant parts of Kerala are made to suffer great privations.

The roads surrounding the four walls of the temple and tank, which were partially prohibited before even to the non-Hindus, are being freely made use of by all classes of people now.

Daily Weather Report.

Poona, Jan. 19.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local falls of snow there, Sonamarg reporting quarter of an inch.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

Crop Of Convictions At Sholapur.

MRS. CHOUBE OF NAGPUR ARRESTED.

Dr. Ghia's House In Surat Searched For Documents.

EIGHTH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

(From Our Corrrespondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 17.

Mr. Keshavrao Joshi who succeeded Mr. Baburao Uttarkar as eighth "Dictator" was arrested last night in the Tilak Chowk where a public meeting was held under his presidency and a resolution was passed expressing protest against the arrest of Mr. Uttarkar. As the meeting came to an end, Policemen put him under arrest.

TWO "DICTATORS" JAILED.

Both the Dictators, Mr. Uttarkar and his predecessor Mr. Samant were yesterday placed before Mr. Kale. City Magistrate Sholapur, and the Magistrate sentenced Mr. Uttarkar to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 and Mr. Samant got 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

Mr. Mohanlal Parandekar Mr. Uttarkar's clerk was also tried along with Mr. Uttarkar and was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 for carrying on liquor shop picketing.

FERI CONVICTIONS.

Messrs. Vithal Maltamkar, Dattatraya Kulkarni, Bhabhutmal Marwadi and Sitaram Welapurkar who had taken out Prabhat Pheries yesterday morning were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.

Messrs. Phatak and Andurkar (Parandkar) who had taken out a Sayam Pheri on Friday evening were also sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.

In addition, Messrs. Kulkarni, Limbkar and Deshpande who had taken out a Prabhat Pheri on the previous day were also sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.

Besides, Mr. Trimbak Vishnu Chitale who was arrested on the "Martial Law Martyrs Day", i. e. on the 12th instant for announcing a meeting by beating Thalies was also tried and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

MR. MAHAJAN RELEASED.

Mr. Mahajan, Pleader who was arrested on the 6th instant was released yesterday from Bijapur jail and arrived here by the night train. Others are also expected to be released soon, and particularly Dr. Pande of Barsi and Mr. Phansalkar pleader of Pandharpur.

NATIONAL FLAG REMOVED.

The National Flag on the Office of the Barsi Municipality was removed on the night of the 12th instant. It is stated that this National Flag was hoisted there during the last movement.

DR. GHIA'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

Books And Manuscripts Seized

SURAT, Jan. 13.

Armed with a search warrant, the police this afternoon searched the house of Dr. C. J. Ghia, ex-President of the local Youth League, now a detenu under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. The police seized several books and manuscripts.—A. P.

Picketing In Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

When those picketers who were released yesterday again came to picket the foreign cloth shops in Manek Chowk, to-day, the police began to arrest them. Upto the time of wiring eight men and four women picketers have been arrested. A fresh batch is taking the place of those arrested.—A. P.

PROMISE NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN MOVEMENT.

Applications To Magistrate.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

All the male and female picketers who were arrested yesterday while picketing foreign cloth shops in Manek Chawk were released late last night. Of the leaders released on parole, Mr. Broker, a Municipal Councillor, has made an application to the District Magistrate to exempt him from reporting himself to the police every day and from other conditions as he did not want to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, and as he was in bad health.

Mr. Broker reported himself to the police last evening, as he did not want to break the conditions of parole.

Similar application has been presented to the police by Mr. Krishnalal Desai, ex-head clerk of the Gujarat Congress Committee who too was released on parole yesterday. He, however failed to report himself to the police last evening and he was arrested. Subsequently he was released.—A. P.

MRS. CHOUBEY ARRESTED

Total Arrests In Nagpur: 145.

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

Mrs. Gangabai Choubey the fifth "Dictator" has been arrested with ten other volunteers who went to picket shops.

Arrests in Nagpur till to-day total 145.—A. P.

Muslims And Franchise Committee.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

Mr. Sahar Ahmad has addressed a letter to the Muslim Members of the Legislatures drawing attention to the importance of the Franchise Committee and appealing to them to rise to the occasion, and to prepare with care for the presentation of their case to the Commission. For this purpose he invites them to an informal meeting at Allahabad for January 31 to discuss the questionnaire and formulate proposals and embody them in their memorandum to the Franchise Committee.—A. P.

GOLD STANDARD

U. S. Not To Abandon It:

ABLE TO MEET SUDDEN CALLS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

New York.—The United States will not abandon the Gold Standard, according to the assertion of a high banking authority. It is said that the country's banking system is in splendid position to meet any sudden call from foreigners.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM.

M. Laval Sounding U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Washington.—M. Laval is sounding the United States regarding the possibility of extension of the Hoover Moratorium.—Reuter.

Volunteers Jailed.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

36 volunteers, including a number of women, were sentenced in Calcutta to various terms of rigorous imprisonment (the highest being one year), for picketing, defying the Police Commissioners orders and other unlawful activities.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Two volunteers were arrested and a number of boy picketers were dispersed while picketing foreign cloth shops in Burra Bazaar.—A. P.

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